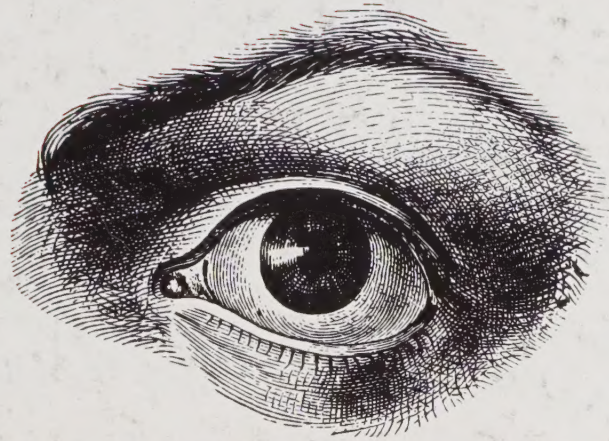


OBERLIN ALUMNI

NOVEMBER 1968



**D-DAY
REVERIES
FROM
THE
PHILIPPINES**

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THE OBERLIN ALUMNI MAGAZINE is published monthly, November to May, inclusive, and also in August, by Oberlin College for the Alumni Association. Editorial offices: Bosworth Hall, Oberlin, Ohio 44074. Distributed free of charge to seniors, alumni, parents and friends of Oberlin College. Second class postage paid at Oberlin, Ohio 44074. All publication rights reserved. Contents reprinted only by permission of the editor.

Member American Alumni Council

POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to Oberlin Alumni Magazine, Bosworth Hall, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

OBERLIN ALUMNI



Vol. 64, No. 8, November 1968

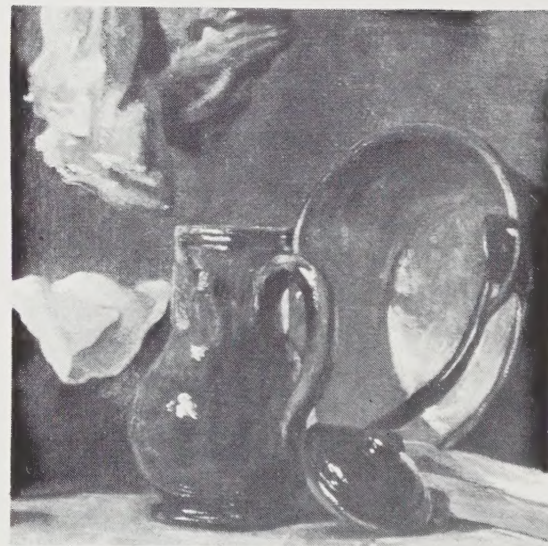
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As the Oberlin Alumni Magazine begins its 65th year of publication, we welcome the 1,300 readers being added to our mailing list. These include new faculty, members of the Class of 1969, and non-alumni parents of the Class of 1972.

As the official publication of the Alumni Association of Oberlin College, the magazine is mailed free of charge to all graduates, to former students and friends who request it, to current and emeriti faculty, to members of the senior class and to parents of all students. It sometimes proves helpful to bear in mind that views expressed are sometimes those of the person who signs the article and not necessarily those of the editor, the Alumni Association or the College!

Except for President Carr's arti-



cle, the features in this issue all happen to be written by alumni. By a coincidence, Ellen Johnson's article on Page 17 may help some readers understand the art work displayed with Lt. Tom Elden's article on Page 5. There is a difference, you see, between Chardin's "Still Life with Rib of Beef" (photo at right above) which required "leniency" from critics in 1739 and Herbert Rogoff's drawing in the photo at the left. To us, Mr. Rogoff, a professional artist, has cleverly given a patriotic twist to a style of art which has been developed by those who wish art to display some form of protest. The artist seems to have taken his cue from Lt. Elden, whose writings defend his patriotism in a style sometimes used to attack the "establishment."



D-DAY REVERIES FROM THE PHILIPPINES

IT WAS D-Day, the 6th of June, when I received my April Alumni Magazine. It comes late when you live in the Philippines.

Twenty-four years ago, the day had been a significant moment in the European Theater of World War II. In 1968 it was just another day in the plodding war in the Eastern Pacific.

I thought of my father's last day alive, 6 June 1942 at Midway Island. He had been an Annapolis graduate and a destroyer escort (since disposed of as surplus) was named for him for his part in the battle.

by Thomas King Elden, '62

Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve



I thought of the ships and men that two years later opened the Western front against Hitler. And I was "fighting." I reviewed some court martial records, wrote some wills, defended an accused charged with murder at a pretrial investigation.

In L.A., where I once wore a suit instead of shoulder boards, Robert Kennedy had died. I was a deputy district attorney there. When the accused is brought to justice there is nowhere a more fair and capable office to handle the government's side of the case.

As my mind tried to imagine the situation in Los Angeles, I could almost hear the cries for vengeance. Many others would ask for mercy and justice. However, I doubted that anyone would insist that Robert Kennedy had been shot by a civilly disobedient person.

My thoughts drifted to the October 1967 imprisonment of the Navy recruiter in Oberlin. This, I'm told, was civil disobedience. The demonstrating students and many others defended the actions because "the cause was just." After all, war is morally reprehensible and the war in Vietnam is the worst, isn't it? Or is it?

My own beliefs make me wonder if wars can be classified as "good" and "bad." Why did people back home plant victory gardens in some wars and spit on the flag in this one?

War has never done me any favors. A posthumous Navy Cross can get the widow and child through a lot, however. You keep being reminded that someone earned the decoration and that you owe a debt to the heritage. You can pay the debt to the Stars and Stripes. You don't have to pay it to the Rising Sun or the Swastika.

And so I fight.

But in Oberlin, where I spent four years learning about power politics and man's humanity to man, things seemed to have gone sour. Oberlin, where Shansi reps are sent to Taiwan and South India because of the Communists, can't quite seem to get the picture. The Memorial Arch must be overshadowed by an Oberlin wall, democratically designed to keep out all thought in a community that can no longer be counted on to listen gracefully to divergent opinion.

A civilly disobedient mob committed an affront to the school. A U.S. naval officer, seeking only to point out the pros and cons of applying for an O.C.S. commission, was prevented from arriving.

If the mob had been made up of Elyria toughs, all would agree that something ugly had taken place. Blocking the road, surrounding a car, black leather jackets—bad scene. And the College has no jurisdiction over Elyria toughs. And what would the College care—a little free publicity, the matter would be handled by local authorities, condolences to the recruiter.

However, the mob was a group. Oberlin students. Civil. Disobedient. Like any law breakers they were

innocent. They had a trial. Beyond reasonable doubt. Then, no longer innocent, guilty of disorderly conduct under the laws of the city.

But what of the wrong to Oberlin College? What of the crime which only the College can prevent in the future? Where is the guarantee that civil disobedience to the dignity, the name, the heritage, and the future financial integrity of the school will not re-occur? What of the red-blooded Ohio left tackle we need for the Class of 1973? He might once have thought, sure, Oberlin is a liberal school, but it is excellent, and it encourages all political beliefs. Will he still think there's a place for old-fashioned apple pie and the flag at Obie?

Doubtful.

So we lose an athlete or two. A football season or two. Oberlin still doesn't like to tell alienated students to "go elsewhere." After all, they liked it enough to come to Obie in the first place. Will that become a rarity?

In a speech last year at Tulane University, Solicitor General Erwin Griswold, '25, eloquently upheld the opinion that the real moral value to civil disobedience is that it shows a willingness to accept punishment for belief. This is hollow if the crime is contrived so as to select the punishment or if some of the offended authorities do not react as the criminals expect them to.

Until civil disobedience changes the law (Selma Bridge and voting) it still breaks it. And broken law is no law at all unless someone enforces it. Certainly the "imprisoners" were not advocating relaxation of the Lindberg law, they had something else in mind.

In staging their demonstration on Route 58, the students put the College in the position of appearing to sanction the activity. A good impression was not made. The College's 1965 policy on demonstrations helped it become part of the civil disobedience to the recruiter.

As a donor to the Annual Advancement Fund, this galled me.

I recall that while at school I was careful not to get caught with a girl in my room. I saw a friend suspended for it a whole semester. I was circumspect. I expected to pay the same penalties if caught. That's the way law is supposed to work.

I recall also the time when the editor of an American Communist publication was an assembly speaker at Oberlin. I decided on a very small protest in the form of a miniscule American flag which I would wave at a likely time. My friends persuaded me that this would be rude, so I did not. After graduation I flew to Europe on an Oberlin "group rate" plane for some pre-law school horizon expansion. At the airport seeing off his Oberlin daughter on our flight was the same editor. Also there seeing off his son was a vice president of Texaco. It could only happen in America. It was healthy that we had all gone to Oberlin.

Apparently Oberlin now sanctions not only disobedience for domestic goals such as equality for Negroes, but also sanctions disobedience to itself. And it sanctions disobedience to corrupt the very protection of the rule of law. A majority vote to put a party in power, a President in power, a Congress in power. Do we say that the majority shall no longer be able

LT. ELDEN, born in San Diego, was two years old when his father died. He grew up in Chicago where his mother was a legal secretary. After graduation from Oberlin he went to the University of Stanford Law School and worked as a deputy district attorney in Los Angeles before entering the Navy. He also spent a month as a public defender intern in San Francisco. He becomes a civilian in 1970.

to determine foreign policy until the next election?

Even if it is necessary to break the law to change it, is it sensible to break the system protecting the law?

For myself, I believe in our goals in Vietnam. One: security for America by plugging up the hernia in the stomach lining around Russia and China. Two: an American-imposed better shake for the Vietnamese. They do not seem incompatible. The challenges of winning the battles of corruption, hunger, disease, and poverty while winning Khe Sahn and Saigon should, to me, call for the most that a liberal or conservative could offer. I cannot see the recruiter episode as a very significant victory.

Obviously, there are many back home who don't think that the war should be fought at all. Others want it fought differently, a matter which I as a member of the military will not discuss pro or con publicly. I note that their warlike techniques have yet to bring the fighting to a halt.

As for civil disobedience, I concede that some matters which needed righting have been corrected in part by this means. Yet the breaking of law to change it is a disorderly way of sorting out resolutions to any problem. I doubt if very many people believe that a valid goal is reached when one man shoots another for his political beliefs. Yet at least one person believes it. There is no question that a sense of the end justifying the means lulled this country into partial acceptance of disobedience during the early years of the Negro revolution. Whether the momentum can be stopped remains to be seen.

It is time for Oberlin to start being sensible. Nothing will be lost by extending basic decency towards a guest. The College has no business seeming to support attacks upon U.S. foreign policy by means that obviously weaken America's international posture. For a few students with whom I disagree to so do is bad enough. Bad, not because I do not share their beliefs but because civil disobedience has tenuous validity at best and none when directed against foreign policy. And for the College that stands for free thought in a free America to put up with such attacks is intolerable if those attacks also hurt the College as an institution.

Of course you can see I am hawkish. But there is no denying the hell of war. Vietnam is no different than any other battleground. Youngsters who could not get into college stumbling onto punji stakes. The innocent village bombed by friendly forces, you name it, any war, this war, probably has it.

What are the alternatives to fighting in Vietnam? One, we do not fight overland Communist expansion. Two, we fight it somewhere else.

Look around the world. Start with North America. The U.S. is a good place to live. An American can be a king. The average American is healthier and wealthier and freer than anyone else. An American has a vested interest in his country. An American wants his country to be safe so that he, rather than Ivan Rumsky from the liberating forces of the Ukrainian peoples army, can make it better. With America safe college graduates can join the Peace Corps, do two years of good deeds and come home and find the folks smiling, not paved over by the rubble from somebody's A-bomb.

Look around the world. Are there any threats to America? Not higher mini skirts and pot and drunk drivers and Black Panthers, but real threats? Like Egypt to Israel?

Well of course we're not "Defense" or "State," but Mexico and Canada look okay. We "played fair" with Cuba and forced out the missiles. So far, so good. Latin America has tin mines, small armies, some discontent, but it's no immediate threat to our security.

Move across to Africa and the Middle East. We find mostly emerging nations. Even Israel, Egypt and South Africa do not look menacing. What of Europe? Italy is making cars. France is blustering but not mobilizing. England is reminiscing. Germany is still divided. Spain's Guardia Civil is not for export.

Down to brass tacks: Russia and China are waging a propaganda war, an economic war, and have for most of the post World War II years waged an arms race. Each has shown a willingness to gobble up or influence its neighbors as much as possible.

Russia's overland expansion by force seems to have come to rest on all her contiguous fronts. China is another matter. She has probed India from Tibet. She has probed the outposts of Formosa. She tested the mettle of the Portuguese and British colonies and moved into Macao. She was willing to put land armies into the Korean War against allied troops.

In most places, however, China has found a wall of resistance. Japan, Formosa, South Korea, even India, do not seem about to give way. Her grand hopes in Indonesia and Malaya were thwarted by her inability to provide overland support.

But in Southeast Asia both Russia and China have a weak area that can be attacked overland from a Communist base.

The United States did not initially choose Laos to stop the shifting balance of power. South Vietnam

Continued on Page 12



**SOME
GENERALITIES
THAT GLITTER
OPENING
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DEFENDS
SUSPICION THAT
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CONTEMPORARY
CHANGE IS PROVING
HARDER ON THE
YOUNG THAN
ON THE OLD
BY PRESIDENT
ROBERT K. CARR**



I HAVE BORROWED my title from an article that appeared in the *Yale Review* more than a quarter of a century ago. The author, Carl Becker, was a distinguished member of the Cornell University faculty and one of the most respected American historians of the era between the two World Wars. The title of his article stayed with me through the years, I suppose, because of the ingenious way Becker took a common figure of speech, "glittering generalities," that has a derogatory connotation, and turned it completely around to establish the opposite and favorable connotation that there are some generalities, or generalizations, that reflect the wisdom man has been able to distill out of his experiences and thus are useful guides in our lives.

For Carl Becker, the generalities that still glitter were "the cardinal doctrines of the democratic faith" which he found under attack on the eve of World War II, both by the theorists and apologists of the Communist and Fascist movements, and by the existentialist philosophers and writers of the 1930's. Becker holds that the essence of the democratic faith "is belief in the capacity of man as a rational and humane creature to achieve the good life by rational and humane means."

He readily acknowledges that the principles of reason, morality, and humane thought, as worked out and defended by the rationalists of the 18th century—in particular as set forth in the Declaration of Independence—have been under heavy attack in an era of intellectual reorientation. He notes that these principles are denigrated as mere illusions by those who, for example, believe that reason is no more than an instrument biologically developed to serve the interests of the organism. Becker acknowledges that new knowledge compels us to abandon the belief of an earlier generation in the easy triumph of the right-thinking man. He writes,

We may admit . . . that the pronouncements of reason are subtly shaped by subconscious desire and emotion. We may admit it, and we should admit it gladly, since to know the limitations of reason is to increase its power in the long run. If we know . . . that the wish is father to the thought, that the heart has reasons that reason knows not of, it was, after all, reason that revealed this secret to us, and the secret, once revealed, enables reason to avoid illusions that would otherwise vitiate its conclusions. The fallacy is to suppose that because truth is in some sense relative, it cannot be distinguished from error or that the margin of error cannot be progressively reduced.

Apart from faith in democratic principles Becker found no alternative for modern man "except cynicism or despair—or the resort to naked force, which is itself but masked despair or cynicism disguised."

These thoughts of Carl Becker have much relevance for us as we search for answers in these terribly difficult and depressing days when so little seems to come out right in the world. Becker did not live to witness the disturbing events of the recent past that are exerting such a powerful pull on all of us toward cynicism and despair, or even belief in naked force as the only effective way to influence events. The closing years of the 1930's were also very depressing and discouraging ones in which a good man could lose faith in reason, individual freedom, intelligent and peaceful discussion, respect for the

rights of others, resort to the ballot box, and the other ideas and mechanisms of democracy. The terrible injustices and the unsolved problems of that wretched period in human affairs tried the patience of many men of intelligence and good will. Some rejected democracy and gave over their loyalties and devoted their talents to the new authoritarian movements of the right and the left.

I invite you to consider some generalities that I think still glitter. Let me begin with one that has become so trite that we weary of hearing it restated, namely, that we are living in a world of extreme change and that we should feel excited and challenged by our confrontation with this world in change—that it is far better to find oneself in a dynamic world than in a static one.

I devoutly hope that most of you find yourselves joining with me in this belief. If I seem to have any doubt about this it is because I suspect that while the process of contemporary change is hard on all of us, it is proving harder, particularly as time goes by, on the young than it is on the old. Some may reject this generality, arguing that everyone over 30 is blindly and senselessly resisting change, while everyone under 30 is welcoming it with open arms. Obviously, this is not a wholly unwarranted argument. The old do become fixed in their ways and their beliefs. They are awfully good at times in deploring change, particularly where the young have taken the lead in working for change. They are much more in danger than the young are of being enamored with old truths, or of being too strongly attached to accustomed ways of doing things.

The old can and frequently do try to erect barriers against change. That is, some of the old do. But some of the old join with some of the young in overcoming barriers to progress. And sometimes these people, old and young, acting together, are successful, or the world would not have come as far as it has.

I believe the world has come a long way. I utterly reject the nihilist stand, once more fashionable with some of the young, that all existing institutions—the product of history—are corrupt, hypocritical, decadent, and ineffectual and that the "drop-out" posture in life is the only attractive one for the sensitive individual. I reject with equal fervor the opposite activist posture that existing institutions must be utterly destroyed as quickly as possible, by force and violence if necessary, and replaced with some utopian arrangement, which today's young radical seldom bothers to describe or defend.

It is always easier to be destructive than constructive. Although it is a more difficult and exacting approach to life, I believe with Becker that we should recognize that there is far more good than bad in the rational, humane, democratic tradition of the West that Becker admired and then work hard to improve the system that this tradition has given us.

I persist in my suggestion that the changes that are going on all around us may in the long run prove harder on you than they will on me. You cannot escape the realization that the greater part of your lives remains yet to be lived, and in a world whose character is in flux. As the younger members of this present lot of mankind, you have to finish the process

of growing up in, taking your ultimate places in, and accepting responsibility for the operation of a society in which old ways of life, standards, and traditions, many of the familiar patterns of human existence, have slipped their moorings and are in danger of being swept down a swiftly-moving, heavily-shoaled stream.

More specifically, I venture to predict that Oberlin's present generation of undergraduates will encounter more change in their years on this campus, have more choices to make, more freedoms to exercise, find more gains within their reach, run more risks of losses, than has ever before been true of any student body of this College.

Some may know the cartoon from *The New Yorker* that shows two commissar-type individuals strolling briskly along a street in what might well be Moscow. One is saying to the other, "Aren't you glad you don't live in a democracy? In a democracy it would be choice, choice, choice all the time!" For you, living in a democracy, whether of the nation or of the college, it will be choice, choice, choice, all the time.

A second generality that still glitters is that the young must never hesitate to express themselves, for they have much to contribute. If the old gain some wisdom out of experience, the young offer much idealism out of hope. Progress must be built on wisdom; but without idealism a people would not even be striving for progress. Throughout all history the young have been leaders in identifying and attacking idealism's mortal enemy, hypocrisy. We can agree, I am sure, that the need for a revolt against hypocrisy is just as acute today as it has ever been. Paul Freund, a senior member of the Harvard Law School faculty, put it this way last June in a Commencement address:

... youth has been restless for a new vision, a new set of ideals to supplant the discarded ideologies. If the new vision is not yet wholly clear, its essence is plain enough if we look at the objects of student revolt. The student generation is in revolt ... against the hypocrisies of three three-letter words: sex, war and law.

A third generality that I think still glitters is that individual freedom or, if you will, the way a man exercises his opportunities of choice, is never absolute, but always relative. It is never wholly contemporary and personal, but always has a continuity of meaning and application that involves other individuals than ourselves, both backward in time and outward in our own society.

In believing that the concept of individual freedom, of civil liberty, extends backward in time to find some of its meaning and application, I am disturbed by the contemporary claim that the fashioning of social rules, rights, and responsibilities, must forever be repeated on a continuously current basis by means of something called participatory democracy. If I understand what those who talk like this mean, everything in life must contemporaneously be learned by doing. Rules and standards are either to be shaped by each individual for himself out of his own direct experience in life, as by a Thoreau at Walden Pond, or he and like individuals are to shape them, for momentary application to themselves, on a

kind of permanent Brook Farm or town meeting basis.

For me, two additional generalities that positively still glitter are first, that none of us can make all of the rules that he is required to observe, and, second, that no generation in time can make for itself all of the rules it finds desirable to follow. We never start all over again. Each generation necessarily stands on the shoulders of all those generations that have gone before it.

I find it hard to think of any kind of grouping of individuals, large or small, in today's world, that does not find it both necessary and wise in furtherance of its own welfare and the welfare of other people to observe, in some significant degree, rules and expectations that have been shaped on a broader basis than the group itself. This is true of nations, cities, neighborhoods, economic classes, families, even of undergraduate student bodies. How do those who assert that each passing generation of students on a college campus should be exclusively responsible for the shaping of all the rules it is expected to obey respond to these analagous queries: Should businessmen alone shape the anti-trust laws and the fair trade laws? Should the police be given exclusive responsibility for the fashioning of law-enforcement mechanisms and methods under the slogan perhaps that "He who holds the billy-club knows best when to wield it"?

And if it be asserted that these examples involve groups that produce for, or serve, the rest of us, is it not true that Oberlin College's purposes and responsibilities always extend well beyond that transitory generation of students on campus at any one moment? Oberlin has gained continuing strength, effectiveness, and regard over a period of nearly 14 decades in which perhaps some 60,000 students have come and gone, and made their contributions to the welfare of the College along the way. We must presume that it is desirable that it remain strong, effective and well-regarded for 14 more decades. Students are a very important part of that process—but a part only.

In the same Commencement address I have referred to, Paul Freund expresses a fear that this present

... student generation will repudiate all principles in pursuit of a righteous end, forgetting that the end is tainted by the means, and that to jettison principles of law because your aims are pure, or holy, or patriotic, denudes you of defenses against those who are just as certain of their rectitude.

And Freund takes cognizance of the time dimension in the formulation of standards and rules in these words:

We understand ourselves and our problems by in some sense transcending them. Without the perspective of time and distance we are prisoners of the ego-centric predicament, confusing the immediate and specific with the genuinely practical, like the plight of the stuttering boy who, having been sent away for a cure, reported sadly, "I can say Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; b-b-but it rarely o-c-c-curs in conversation."

The need to shape individual freedoms in a continuously emerging context of law, and in relative

rather than absolute terms, is easily given further illustration. For some years now we have been giving our close attention in the growth of the law of civil rights to that point where the right of freedom of press comes into conflict with the right to a fair trial. This is an example of one of those many situations in human affairs where one man's rights may very well encroach on the competing rights of others and where the law must limit, in some degree, both rights so that each may enjoy proper recognition.

There is also a need to seek a balance by means of law in those situations where institutional arrangements and interests prove to be in conflict with the rights of individuals. And lest anyone of us be tempted to say that in any such conflict institutional interests ought always to give way to individual freedom, we are helped in drawing back from such a glittering generality by reminding ourselves that many institutional arrangements have been laboriously shaped and deserve protection for the very reason that they are exclusively designed to serve the needs and interests of individuals. There is no better example of this truth for us than the institutional interests and arrangements that go by the name of Oberlin College.

I ask not to be misunderstood. The balancing of competing interests, whether the balancing of the conflicting rights of different individuals, or of the interests of individual versus the interests of institution or community, is never easy and the job is never finally done. In our public life the balancing task has in recent decades become increasingly the responsibility of the Supreme Court of the United States. In performing this balancing function, the Supreme Court seems never done with the rendering of five-to-four decisions, which, without saying more, demonstrates both the inevitability of the ongoing process and of the close choices that have to be made in establishing particular balances.

Let it be noted that in striking this difficult balance the Supreme Court has continuously and conclusively rejected the argument that coercive actions by individuals are entitled to protection under the First Amendment because the actions have a symbolic freedom-of-speech significance as expressions of opinion or position. The Court may show itself tempted at times to bring within the protective shelter of the First Amendment such actions as a symbolic flag-burning where no coercive pressure or force falls on other individuals. I know of no single case in which the Court has given even the slightest suggestion of first-amendment sanction to acts, as opposed to words, where there is any coercion of other individuals.

A whole complex of generalities that still glitter helps make up the precious and subtle concept of academic freedom. One of the most central of these generalities is the notion that, while the search for and purveyance of truth must go ever forward in academic life, the academic community ought always to shun unnecessary doctrine and dogma, and positively abhor fanaticism. I happen to believe that this is one of the reasons why Oberlin College should take few stands as an institution on controversial social and political problems in the world outside the

academic walls where the relationship of the problems to the purposes and programs of the College is remote.

Oberlin College, so far as I have been able to discover, has, as an institution, taken very few stands or committed itself to very few restrictive identifications or affiliations with causes or other institutions. For example, while it is often supposed that in the early days Oberlin was identified with the Congregational Church, the fact is it has never been affiliated with a church. Similarly, the history of the College might suggest to some that it was long an appendage of the Republican Party. The fact, of course, is that it has never supported a political party. Instead, like other great universities and colleges it has viewed itself as an academic sanctuary, neutral and uncommitted respecting transitory political, social, economic, and religious causes and issues, a place where individuals and groups of individuals are protected in their freedom to study, to ponder, to decide, to become committed, to become active.

The danger to individual freedom, implicit in the taking of unnecessary and irrelevant institutional stands, is made clear, I think, by asking the troublesome question, "What would happen to those successive groups of individuals, who, having given an institution their loyalty and professional commitment, find that they simply do not agree with the latest institutional stand on an extraneous and controversial issue taken after they gave their loyalty and made their commitment?" Do they swallow their beliefs and stay, or do they stand fast with their principles and go? Another troublesome question is: "By what workable mechanism involving students, faculty, trustees, and alumni could the frequent business of taking institutional stands be promptly and effectively dispatched?"

Please note that I am a long way from asserting that individuals or groups of individuals within the institution cannot or should not take such stands, or that academic man must always himself avoid intellectual and moral commitments and active social roles based on such commitments. To be sure, we do have to note that the academician must always expect to walk a difficult and fine line between developing and protecting an open mind, an inquiring spirit, a scholarly outlook, and being willing to stand for something that is important in life, being willing to work for, fight for, and in the end defend causes, goals, and programs.

I am equally sure that both faculty and students must constantly strive to give greater relevance to the formal teaching and learning in which they engage—relevance to the poignant and acute problems of the outside world that demand attention and solution now as well as a generation hence. Last year the faculty approved several changes in Oberlin's academic programs that I think bring some of this greater relevance within our reach. Other changes can and should be thought through this coming year and in the years just ahead.

Paul Freund referred to a triumvirate of hypocrisies—law, war, and sex. I have said something about law; I leave sex to another time; just a word now about war. Can we agree that an exceedingly

strong moral and intellectual case can be put together by the individual for adherence to an uncompromising and unflinching pacifism, while also necessarily conceding that many other men of honesty and good will still find it possible to accept war as an instrument of national policy by which nations do battle with each other and men fight and die to defend interests and causes they deem worthy of risking life itself for? And can we agree that this country and other nations should think continuously and intelligently about a world in which no nation, no people, would ever again resort to a showing or use of force as a means of protecting its interests, however valid? This would require, of course, that we find the will and the means of preventing such diverse showings of force as those that have recently occurred in Czechoslovakia, in Nigeria, in the Arab-Israeli world, and in Vietnam.

The meaning and value of college is an easy subject to be gloomy about. Emerson said, "One of the benefits of a college education is to show the boy its little avail." John Maynard Keynes has defined higher education as the "inculcation of the incomprehensible into the ignorant by the incompetent." I do not find much that glitters in either of these generalities. I much prefer Rosemary Park's observation, made while she was president of Barnard, that "the cultivation of the power to work and live with ambiguities (is) . . . the basic mission of the college today." I must confess there are moments when I am fearful that our success in this particular mission at Oberlin today is less complete than it might be. But I think that, working together, further progress in this direction is possible. Thus I believe that we are well advised to protect and honor the manifestation of past purpose and present enterprise that bears the name Oberlin College, at the same time that we eagerly embrace the responsibility to adapt the programs of this College to the needs of the new and demanding world in which we now find ourselves.

D-DAY REVERIES *(Continued from page 7)*

was chosen because it presented a place where we could do by the sea what the Communists do by land—support armies. It has been a costly war and we have remained on the defensive. But we have maintained the balance of power; our goals are being achieved.

Many students seem to believe our participation in Vietnam is a mistake. One reason they give is that it is a civil war. The simple answer is that the Communists had half the pie and wanted both halves as they have elsewhere. It has not been the South Vietnamese who have crossed the border.

The critics state the war is immoral. It is immoral to kill from an individual viewpoint. Realistically, however, killing is a necessity of war, whereas it is not something that is countenanced in the daily interaction of a society. Does anyone really believe that we are fighting to gain control over the Michelin rubber plantations or because we want to try out new

weapons? We are fighting as a nation with the best credentials for idealistic morality that any country has ever had.

Some critics state we shouldn't be in Vietnam because it's a difficult type of war. That is not a good reason to abandon goals. The question is then, where else do we draw the line? There is no alternative but to keep fighting where we are now.

Another criticism is that it is really North Vietnam on the march, not China or Russia. If we had used that philosophy we would have given up Greece to a Yugoslav-backed Communist effort. Certainly Korea cannot be such a dim memory that we can forget the readiness of the Chinese to foster Communist expansion under another country's banner.

One also hears that to fight in Vietnam risks war with China and Russia. Yet the present chaos in China, the setbacks of Communism in Indonesia, and the progress of free Southeast Asia testify that our involvement has strengthened the free world's posture rather than brought us closer to a brink imposed by an expanding power we could no longer contain.

Why is Vietnam important? Can't the United States leave the South Vietnamese to their fate? Cannot we let Laos go under? Shouldn't we allow pressures to be brought to bear on Malaysia, Cambodia and Thailand? Shouldn't we let the Philippines fend for itself?

The best answer is that both China and Russia have posed a threat to our security ever since we finished off the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. Both China and Russia have stressed expansion, and broadening of their world influence. Most of the threats do not require riflemen in the trenches. Most nations that have shaken off colonialism do not desire new domination. An expanding Sino-Soviet nuclear arsenal and technological advances in weaponry can be countered in our own factories. But when overland expansion is deemed important to the Communists, we cannot hope that it will fizzle of its own accord. We cannot view North Vietnamese troops with anything less than the same hostility that we held for those nations fighting with Nazi Germany or allied with Hitler in spirit. Spain is not a problem today because there is no longer a fascist power for her to potentially link up with. In the present scheme of things North Vietnam is a threat.

The pacifists always believe they have a monopoly on their desire for peace. But I am certain that the youngsters trying to cope with the heat and the flies and the sniper bullets would like a little quiet also. The Pax Romana was not cheap for the Romans. Neither does the Pax Americana come easily for you and me. This can be forgotten when you are a busy student.

And no American citizen worth his salt can pick and choose the war he wants to fight in. We can only choose the politicians and statesmen who call the shots. Our desire for peace must be met by our recognition of its cost and by being willing to pay the price.

I am an Oberlin idealist who gave up a nice safe sole surviving son draft exemption because I believe in a responsibility to my country. I am not enamored of torn limbs and napalm. I do not own a rikshaw factory in Saigon. Mars is not my God. And lastly, you can rest assured I am not overpaid. ►►



LETTERS

HEARTENING COURAGE

It is heartening to learn that at least one person, Mrs. Anita Reichard, has the courage of her convictions and chose to resign as dean of women rather than administer a program whose principles are contrary to her own. Thank God for such a woman!

At Smith College, where my husband taught for 20 years before his retirement, the women may have male visitors in their rooms one evening per week, on Saturday from 7-10 p.m. There are shorter visiting hours on Friday and Sunday, all of which, though less free than those of Oberlin, are distasteful.

I thought Oberlin was an *educational* institution of the highest order, but apparently it is slipping.

AMY F. ROSS, '15
Williamsburg, Mass.

QUESTION TO ASK OURSELVES

Some say that our society is sick. While I am not a physician to diagnose whether that verdict is correct or not, I do know that our improved and improving standard of living is not leading to the Utopia that material possessions were supposed to bring.

The results of our "civilization" were brought home to us as we watched that slow funeral train moving along the Penn-Central tracks from New York to Washington bearing the body of Robert F. Kennedy so soon after the tragic slaying of Martin Luther King Jr. and of his own brother John F. Kennedy.

The point is not whether you loved Robert Kennedy as an individual. As his brother, Ted, said: "We do not want to make him more in death than he was in life," and it is true that he had his bad moments on such things as wiretapping. Some said he was a ruthless man. Perhaps they misinterpreted the dedication of his life, as we are constantly doing with our prophets.

The point is: how long can our democracy and our world survive in the atmosphere of intolerance and hate that murders our men of peace and good will? Starting with the Man of Nazareth 2,000 years ago, Steven,

Paul, and the disciples, to modern times with Lincoln, Gandhi, the two Kennedys, and Dr. King, what is there about us that permits nobodies to blot out the men of dedication and valor who represent our very best selves? Is it because we silently lend our support to those who would remove dissent by violence and the voice of conscience by the sword? These are questions we might well ask ourselves. More, we had better start praying about them, for who knows how long God is going to be patient with men who silence His voice in the world?

RUSSELL S. BROWN, '35
South Gate, Calif.

BREAKING RACIAL BIND

Reading the June issue was an exhilarating experience. Mr. McQueen's article (Black Students at Oberlin) shows that Oberlin is leading the way in developing a program for constructively and peacefully breaking America's racial bind.

Oberlin and other institutions working along similar lines are going to produce black graduates not only capable of, but dedicated to, changing their own communities. As they change their communities and achieve political power, all America will change for the better.

This optimism requires something of Oberlin's white alumni. Each must work in our own communities to combat racism and excessive use of force by the police. If not, the bitterness and hatred of whites will increase to the point where any black who cooperates in any way with white society will be drummed out of his community. The good works of Oberlin will be lost and the new black graduates will not have the opportunity to build a new and better society.

W. THOMAS LONDON, M.D., '53
Wyncote, Pa.

ROOT OF DECISION

I would add only one thing to Warren Taylor's definition of the ideal college. It is also a place where teachers learn

from students and, by virtue of their own greater wisdom, interpret to students the significance of their questions and un verbalized needs in ways which incite them to work toward goals of excellence in taste and judgment.

It is this Oberlin tradition and its implications for social responsibility which lay at the root of my decision to enter politics. I won the Democratic nomination for Congress last May and am working as hard as I can with the help of many friends in the expectation of winning election. The essence of the Oberlin tradition informs and colors the positions I take on the vital issues on which I hope to represent the people of my district.

KARL FLORIEN HEISER, '26
Glendale, Ohio

NO PAT ANSWERS

On nominating night of the Democratic Convention in Chicago I was in the crowd outside the Conrad Hilton as a neutral "medic," dressed in white with Red Cross armbands and a first aid kit.

I can say from experience that both sides were guilty of excesses, but my personal bias is against the Chicago police because, along with other medics, I was chased by club-swinging police even though I was acting as a neutral, dressed as a neutral, not carrying a camera, and standing across the street from the main mass of demonstrators.

However, it is pointless to argue about who over-acted first. Despite the fact that the National Guard met the same situations (or rather prevented them) with greater effectiveness and ease, the police were not to blame for finding themselves in an unbearable situation.

By publicizing his massive "defense" measures and stalling on requests for demonstration permits, Mayor Daley got all the moderates, pure pacifists and family men to call off their plans to go to Chicago. The only ones who dared to come were the hard core leftists and the young (involved, emotional, idealistic, impressionable, etc.). When the inevitable violence broke out, the liberals were radicalized and the rank and file Americans were shocked further into the arms of Wallace.

The polarization of our country is similar to the lack of understanding plus failure to communicate which led to the Civil War. Too many intelligent persons are looking for easy, pat answers. There is no perfect political solution and even the best answers today will be inadequate tomorrow.

KEN GASS, '67
Chicago

AFFIRMATIVE VIEW OF OBERLIN'S PLACEMENT OFFICE

ALUMNA STATES THE CASE FOR
LETTING ALL RECRUITERS
HOLD CAMPUS INTERVIEWS

BY VIRGINIA VAN FOSSAN FLETCHER, '27
Director, Placement Bureau, Allegheney College

THE CANCELLATION of all recruiting on the campus because Student Senate does not approve of military recruiting is a prime example of what prompted the old saying about cutting off your nose.

If a solution is not found to reopen the Office of Placement and Graduate Counseling, some 500 seniors will have to expend large sums of money and many days traveling to graduate schools, school districts and company headquarters for interviews. The irony of it is that the military can use the Post Office.

Some 126 recruiters visited Oberlin's campus last year, representing 50 graduate schools, 41 secondary schools, 20 business firms and non-military government agencies. Chicago, California, Johns Hopkins, Stanford, New York University and Michigan, to name a few, were among the universities recruiting.

None of these "recruiters," including the ones representing the armed services, is a "hard-sell" expert intent on luring an unsuspecting graduating senior into a profession he would not otherwise be interested in. A good recruiter has the student's best interests in mind and the idea is to let the student learn first-hand about programs of study and jobs in teaching, business and government.

There is no better way for individual seniors to uncover new horizons in the many new jobs and the graduate education some of them require. Recruiters can make recommendations for scholarships and for jobs with tuition-paid further study.

The need for highly trained men and women and the increased selectivity of the graduate schools has accelerated recruiting during the past 10 years and multiplied many times the work of the placement office on campuses everywhere. Some offices have little time for more than the gathering of credentials and scheduling interviews, but in the liberal arts colleges, where the need is the greatest, there is increasing emphasis on counseling.

What used to be the Bureau of Appointments at Oberlin is now the Office of Placement and Graduate Counseling. Dorothy M. Smith, '29, and her associates talk with over 500 seniors each year about their future plans. Some seniors have no plans; others go to graduate school to put off the need for a decision or to avoid the draft.

Aware as they are of the political and social problems in the world today, students on any campus generally are ignorant of the many interesting and sometimes exciting opportunities for making a living, not only in business but elsewhere. Since many members of the faculty seldom leave the campus, they are equally ignorant.

Few students know there is a placement office until their senior year unless there is an extensive summer job program or vocational counseling is part of the overall counseling service. At most campuses an increasing number of students are looking for summer jobs and 14 of the recruiters who visited Oberlin during 1967-68 represented institutions who needed summer personnel. Placement offices also are interviewing more and more students who are thinking about dropping out of school and those who have definite vocations in mind but are not sure if their majors will prepare them properly.

Counseling also extends to alumni who wish to change fields of employment or who are about to leave military service. Alumni are sometimes just as bewildered as the seniors when faced with a first job or the necessity for change.

Neither alumni nor students are generally conversant with the function and scope of a placement office. They also do not realize how much of the seniors' time and money is saved by means of on-campus interviews. Although a majority of Oberlin seniors go on to graduate school, three-fourths of those looking for jobs obtain them through the campus interviews. They are better adjusted and more confident if they have been able to talk to not just one or two prospective employers but a dozen.

In a recent article in the *New Republic*, Henry Steele Commager, Amherst College history professor, gave the opinion that a placement office is an employment agency and he saw no place for it in the academic area. If it served only as an employment agency this might be true, but more and more, even in the large universities, placement officers hold doctorates in guidance and vocational counseling. The bulk of their time is devoted to helping students make the most of the education they are receiving.

From industry's point of view, it is giving increasing support for education and greater rapport with academicians could bring mutual benefit.

Of course none of the students interviewed by military officers and few of those who meet with other employers commit themselves to jobs during the campus interview. Military interviewers have no authority even to promise prospective applicants anything or help students fill out applications. Few employers are interested in more than exploratory discussion at this stage. Students are further advised not to use the interview as an occasion to engage in discussion or bargaining about job particulars.

The on-campus interview is designed to provide the student with an opportunity to learn about the

Continued on page 16, col. 1

MRS. FLETCHER, a former editor of the *Oberlin Alumni Magazine*, has obvious reasons for having a deep interest in the recent campus discussions concerning the Office of Placement and Graduate Counseling. We offer her views in order that alumni will have an understanding of the issue which faculty and students have been discussing since last spring when the office was closed to outside organizations.

NEGATIVE ARGUMENT ON THE PLACEMENT ISSUE

ALUMNUS SUGGESTS OFFICE
COULD OPERATE AT ARM'S
LENGTH FROM CAMPUS

BY ROWLAND T. BERTHOFF, '42
Professor of History, Washington University

In the course of the interminable debates of the past year at Oberlin and other institutions, including my own, two essential arguments have been advanced for maintaining placement offices on college campuses and for keeping them open to all. One is strictly utilitarian. A placement office is useful to students looking for a career after graduation. The other argument invokes the loftier principle of inviolable human rights: the right, in particular, of the individual to seek employment and the right of a legitimate employer to seek employees.

Both arguments are incontrovertible up to a point. The point, however, is precisely that which Henry Steele Commager has raised: is it any part of a college's proper business to operate an employment agency on its campus?

What has muddled the issue at Oberlin is a general tendency to confuse economic rights of the individual with any and all of his other rights, especially the right called "academic freedom."

It simply is not true, though it has been said often enough, that all rights are indivisible. They are inter-related, no doubt, but there is an appropriate time and place for each of them.

The example of religious liberty may be pertinent. If there was once a time when Oberlin defined academic and religious freedom as the same thing, that

time has long since passed, leaving on the campus only a few institutional vestiges like the YMCA, YWCA and the Shansi offices (and even they are now perhaps more secular than spiritual in function). On many a campus the YMCA still occupies space only under a sort of grandfather clause, because it was always there, and is due to be moved off in the course of rebuilding.

The modern pattern for Newman clubs, Hillel foundations, and the other chaplaincies, is to place them handy to, but definitely off, the campus proper. Their location then signifies that while the colleges by no means oppose religion, they simply do not involve themselves in the exercise of the freedom of religion, even by their own students.

We no longer expect the freedom of religion to be practiced within a college, as such, as part of academic freedom, any more than in a newspaper office, however much we value freedom of the press, or in a factory as something indivisible from economic liberty.

There are other undoubted human rights, likewise guaranteed by the Constitution, which it would be simply ridiculous to imagine as inseparable from academic freedom. As individuals, students and professors often exercise their basic freedom to move about, especially even to travel abroad, but what college feels impelled to provide space for a passport office?

Students like other individuals may claim freedom of the press, but academic administrators are quick to dissociate the college from the undergraduates who publish their opinions in the campus newspaper. One might as well argue that students have an absolute right to manufacture bicycles in some college building or that a professor has the right to enter a factory (or a church, or a newspaper office, or a court room) and deliver a 50-minute lecture to those occupied there.

The essential freedom that a college must maintain and defend at all costs, lest it lose its reason for being, is the freedom of all its members to inquire, to learn, and to teach. The visiting speaker—whether he is an academic, a businessman, a politician, or even a Naval officer—comes under its protection no less than one of its own students or professors. (The sophistry of defining job-recruiting as the same sort of "inquiry" should, however, be more apparent than it has sometimes been during the past year.)

The dormitories, the food service, the health service, the buildings and grounds department, the payroll office, the alumni office, even the proliferating hierarchy of trustees, presidents, vice presidents, registrars, deans, and assistant deans all have their places as auxiliaries without which presumably the essential academic functions of the college could not be carried on. If it is as hard to conceive of a modern college without any of those things as one without classrooms, laboratories, or a library, it is at least easier to imagine one without a job-placement office—or a religious chapel, commercial press, or coal mine—and yet entirely true to itself as a place of higher learning.

In a sense, the basic question comes back to the matter of utility. When an occasion arises in which it becomes apparent that individuals, even including

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MR. BERTHOFF, now serving as acting chairman of Washington University's history department, served on the St. Louis institution's "Conduct Committee" last spring after students at the university demonstrated against representatives of the Dow Chemical Co. who visited the Placement Office on that campus in February. The committee was made up of four faculty members and four students. Some 80 students participated in the demonstration. Four were required to stand trial on charges of obstructing access to the recruiter and were reprimanded. Mr. Berthoff's article follows the lines of his argument before Washington University's "Community Council," which held hearings in May. This council is made up of faculty and students. The university recently removed its placement office to a less central location. The office still is on campus but its new location obviously has been chosen so that demonstrations will cause the least possible disruption of academic activities. The university still pays the salary of the placement officer.

AFFIRMATIVE (Continued from Page 14)

general character of the job or jobs at the prospective employer's disposal and to permit the interviewer a chance to gain some information about the student's interests and background. If both are interested in pursuing their conversation further, this is done off campus at times and places arranged by them, and the placement office is not involved.

The following excerpts from a November 1967 report to the faculty of Columbia College by a committee on recruitment seem pertinent:

"There is no way for interested and concerned members of the faculty to escape a sense of obligation to advise their students about possible careers and to provide such help as they can to their students when they begin to search for post-graduate employment. Let those who teach in the College ask how easily they could turn their backs on seniors who come with questions about academic and non-academic job opportunities. Let those who teach in the Graduate Faculties ask themselves how easily they could turn their backs on their Ph.D. candidates when they wonder about how to find a teaching job.

"Seen in these terms, the issue of the desirability and utility of the placement office can be approached simply in terms of whether it facilitates or handicaps a service which members of the faculty and administration are going to render to students whether the office exists or not. And in the judgment of your committee, there is no doubt that the office greatly facilitates this service.

"The office serves both to relieve the faculty from the burden of having to acquire all sorts of information they might otherwise feel obliged to have in hand, and it serves to provide the students with additional information that most members of the faculty would be unable to provide without exorbitant costs to their responsibilities of teaching and research.

"For those who are not content with a pragmatic justification for the placement services, your committee calls attention to the proposition that it is a 'social good' that students find jobs that are best suited to their skills and interests. Given this social good, the question can then be asked: through what arrangements should this 'good' be served?

"Thus, some students and faculty have asked why the employment problems of students could not be handled through their own, individual efforts to contact interested employers or through the services provided by private employment agencies. Your committee has examined this question, and it has concluded that, since we are concerned with the employment opportunities of students, the arrangement whereby potential employers come to the University, where they are most accessible to students, represent the optimum service for the social good involved. Any alternative arrangement brings with it some cost to the efficiency with which students can find jobs best suited to their skills and interests."

The ivory tower is being assaulted from all sides. Many students are asking whether they are getting their money's worth, particularly in a liberal arts college. The college or university with a good placement office has established another avenue of communication with its students and built a bridge to the world outside. ►►

NEGATIVE (Continued from Page 15)

members of the college community, are exercising their rights to practice their religion, publish their political opinions, come and go at will, or seek employment or employes in such a manner as to disrupt the college's essential functions of free inquiry, learning, and teaching, the intrusion would seem to be dysfunctional enough, so to speak, for the college to require that for those purposes they go elsewhere. It is not that academic freedom is more sacrosanct than other freedoms, but simply that academic freedom is the freedom entrusted to colleges. At some point it may have to give way to other rights if they conflict, but it is not the college's peculiar business to push those other rights.

An occasion of that sort arose at Oberlin last October and indeed even earlier. It became evident that to operate a job-placement office on the campus—or, in 1966, to make Finney Chapel available to Selective Service authorities—was virtually to invite acts of civil disobedience which, because they occurred at least partly on the campus, were clearly disruptive of the college's essential functions.

For all the oratory of last October's think-in, the most defensible distinction that was drawn was probably that of the demonstrators themselves who had made sure that their act of civil disobedience took place on N. Main St. rather than college property. Less can be said for those who proposed (fortunately in vain) to use the academic sanctions of suspension or dismissal from higher education as a means of punishing civil crimes; ultimately those demonstrators who obstructed public traffic were more appropriately disciplined by a municipal court. Certainly the irrelevance of trying to resolve the matter by abstract appeals to the indivisibility of human rights led only to the ludicrous spectacle of an administration and faculty first refusing to allow the least infringement of students' presumed right to join the Navy *on the campus* (and presumably also the "right" of a Naval officer to obey orders) and ending by cutting off *all* such "rights" *altogether*.

Perhaps, if we are luckier than we deserve, the famous battle of the placement office may already have become as moot as the celebrated siege of Khe San. But as other issues arise, or are dragged forward by students disgruntled with establishments of all kinds, we would do well to dissociate the college—the essential home of free inquiry—as clearly as possible from institutions of essentially other sorts.

For the quite practical, utilitarian sake of protecting the college's ability to do its own job, let the placement office operate at arm's length from the campus proper. Admittedly in Oberlin the geography of college and town make a precise boundary hard to draw. The difficulty will hardly be resolved, however, by extending the "campus" to the city limits, as the General Faculty Council has done, any more than the earlier issue of the district Selective Service test was resolved by defining it as a college activity. At least it should be possible to reach an understanding whereby the civil authorities protect the individual's civil right to seek a job, just as they are bound to do for his freedom of religion, speech, or the press, while college authorities rededicate themselves to championing the freedom of his intellect. ►►

CONTEMPORARY

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BY ELLEN H. E. JOHNSON, '33
PROFESSOR OF ART

A LITTLE LENIENCY

TWO HUNDRED YEARS ago the French painter Chardin, an artist as modest as he was wise and great, addressed the critics who had assembled to view the Salon, the official exhibition of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Paris. His speech, as recorded by Diderot, opened with this plea:

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, don't judge so fast! Seek out the worst of all the pictures here, and think that 2,000 unfortunates have broken their brushes between their teeth in despair at ever doing anything

as bad."

Chardin described the long and painful stages which an artist undergoes in the development of his *métier* and pointed out to the critics that "talent does not declare itself in an instant. It is not at the first attempt that one has the honesty to admit one's inabilities and he who has not felt the difficulties of his art does nothing that counts." Chardin concluded his speech with this exhortation:

"The public knows nothing, but is no less cruel for that. Goodby, gentlemen, a little leniency, a little leniency."

The critics whom Chardin addressed doubtless included some whose response to art was negligible enough that, if they had lived today, they would

MISS JOHNSON is a specialist in contemporary American art and has lectured extensively in this country and abroad. Last summer she served on the faculty of Oberlin's Alumni Family Week. She has been a member of the faculty since 1948, and this article has been adapted from a Senior Assembly talk she gave in Finney Chapel April 27, 1967.

have been among those members of their profession who, like Scotland Yard, could see only pornography in Jim Dine's sensitive drawings when they were exhibited in London. (The confiscation of Dine's work is only one of several recent instances of what the *London Times* calls "Cop Art.") However, the critics of the 1765 Salon must also have included some of the caliber of Dore Ashton who, a few years ago, lost her job on the *New York Times* because of her courageous opposition to the policy of the art editor John Canaday who seems to have exceptional difficulty in finding art where he is not looking for it.

Chardin would have us realize that the art we sometimes look at in boredom or in condescension or even in disgust—if indeed we look at it at all—was made by serious, struggling human beings. Any work of art, even one *executed* by an assistant or a machine, begins with a man alone before an empty canvas or a tube of neon light or a piece of paper or a block of wood or whatever other medium he chooses in his attempt to make "visible the invisible." When we take thought of the many hard-won decisions and sacrifices which each work of art entails, can we not afford to be a little humble, at least to pay the artist the respect of honest consideration of his work?

It is easier to appreciate the difficulties of a Michelangelo than of the lesser artists of the past or of those who create the problematic art of today. But, in spite of the drastic, and for some observers shocking, changes that have taken place in modern art and in our concept of art, I do not believe that the difficulty of creating art now is intrinsically different from what it has always been.

While there is no doubt that contemporary art has deliberately reduced and impoverished itself and while our art may not always speak directly and persuasively to all of us, it does speak for us and about us and we would do well to heed it. Our art does not speak only of the confusion and uncertainty of our civilization; it does not speak only of the mass-produced and fearful repetitiveness of our environment; it does not speak only of the absurdity, irony and "unfixity" which we find in life itself. Our art speaks also of our idealism, our dreams of transcendence and harmony, and our faith in man's reason. It too bespeaks the power of the human mind to create order from the chaos of experience. It may not speak in such a clear voice as the more familiar art of the past, but what it has to say is not so entirely different as its new language might indicate.

The inventive modern artists from Manet and Baudelaire to Claes Oldenburg and Kenneth Koch have felt compelled to "be of their own time." In order to do so, they have been obliged to destroy many preconceptions and misconceptions about time-worn and no longer viable aesthetic conventions which had begun and thrived in health but lost vitality when imitated in totally different cultural situations. Why do so many late 19th century representations of Venus look so simpering and disagreeable to us? Why do they look so much more like a nude model than a goddess? They fail to convince us in part, I think, because their style is an imitation of an earlier style and because classical mythology

did not mean to Bouguereau what it had meant to Botticelli. In fact, one doubts that mythology really meant *anything* to Bouguereau. On the other hand, those modern artists, like Matisse, Picasso, and Pollock, for whom mythology did have meaning, invented a new and living pictorial language of their own to express that meaning.

Any new language of art is disturbing because, as the composer Edgard Varèse, speaking at a symposium in Bennington in 1955 said, "Radical changes in music written today are considered . . . dangerous and destructive. And they are. Dangerous to inertia and destructive of habits."

Chardin also made another important point in his message to the critics:

"The public knows nothing, but is no less cruel for that."

I do not think he meant by this that the critic, while exercising his tolerance, should let his judgment slumber. Did Chardin not also imply that judgment must be informed in order to be just? Do we have the right to judge a man's work without trying to *earn* that right by our own work—by a sincere effort to understand?

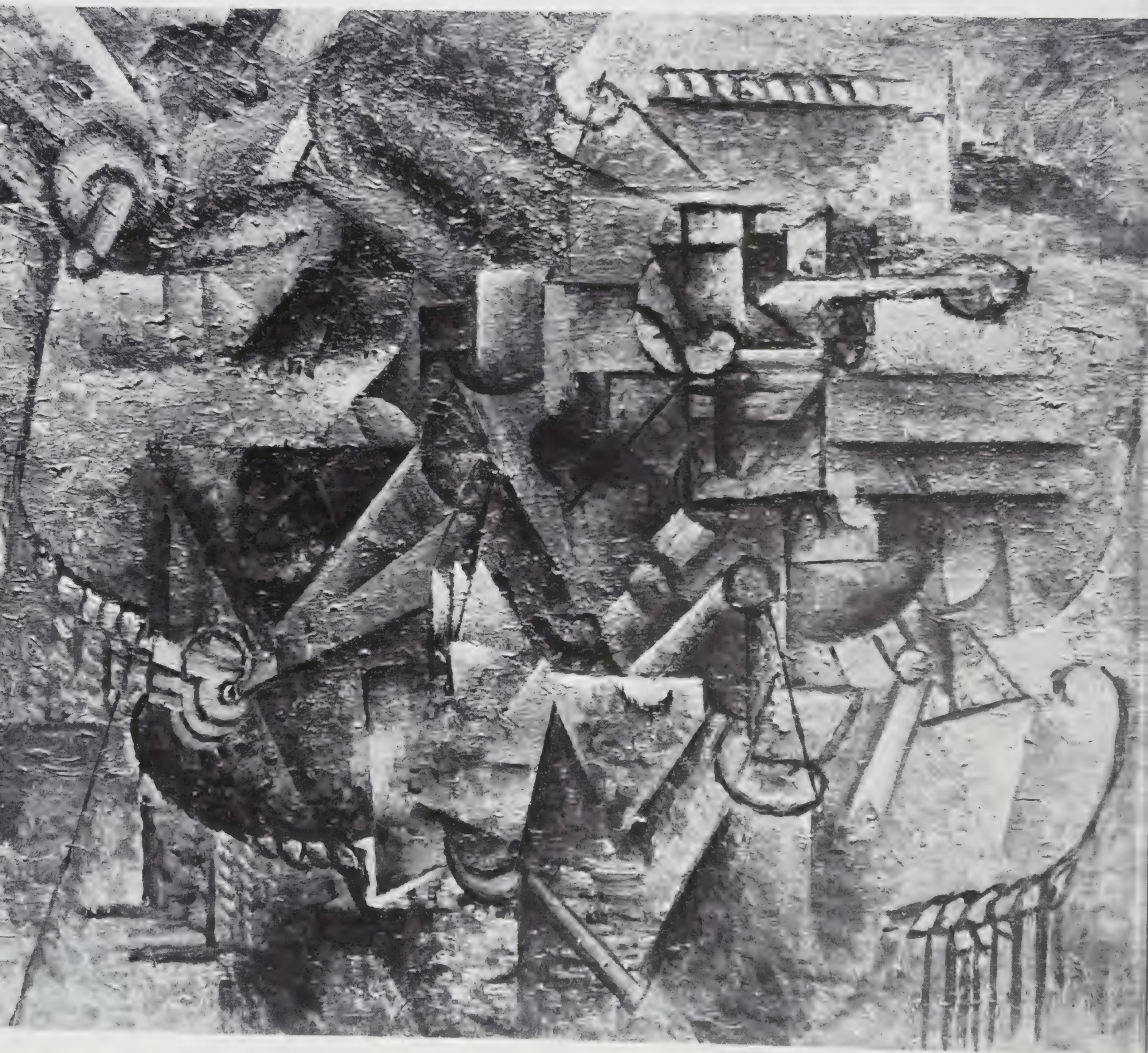
We all admit our responsibility as thinking people to try to keep ourselves informed about political, social and scientific issues but we often allow ourselves to be downright irresponsible in our aesthetic opinions. Who would say what our policy should be in Vietnam without knowing *anything* about it? Yet how many have said, "That big magenta painting by Poons is terrible; that's not art!" without having looked at it for more than five minutes and without knowing anything about the rest of Poons' work and its relation to other contemporary art and to the pictorial tradition from which it has evolved? Picasso says, "I do not read English, an English book is a blank book to me. This does not mean that the English language does not exist, and why should I blame anybody else but myself if I cannot understand what I know nothing about?"

There is a third major point which Chardin, speaking in the 1760's, did not need to make but it is one which a student of the art of the 1960's cannot ignore. I am referring to the danger of what might be called avant-gardism. That danger of too much leniency affects first the critics, particularly those critics who are haunted by the failure of their 19th century predecessors who consistently backed the safe bets only to find time and again that the least likely contenders left all the favorites far behind.

There are some modern critics who are so afraid of making the wrong judgment that they make no judgment but enthusiastically accept anything if it looks sufficiently unlikely or outlandish. Fortunately, there are actually far fewer such irresponsible critics than is indicated by the popular press and Madison Avenue which seize on every new mode of art, put a catchy label on it and freeze it in a phrase. Of course, the art itself is immune to such antics; it is the public's response and comprehension which are fixed by the cliché so that when the casual viewer sees a new work he says to himself, "Ah, yes, Pop!" or "Op!" or "Minimal Art!" and once he has so successfully, in his view, classified the work, he



Chardin's "Still Life with Rib of Beef," 1739, purchased by Allen Art Museum in 1945 (R. T. Miller Jr. Fund).



Pablo Picasso's "Le Verre d'Absinthe," 1911, purchased by Allen Art Museum in 1947.

feels that that is all he needs to do about it. He *certainly* does not need to look at it or think about it any further. Most unfortunately, it is not only those people who have never studied art who are guilty of such quick substitutes for thought. We all know how difficult it is to avoid the kind of lazy thinking which can be such a disturbing by-product of the cult of the new.

The critic, the deeply interested as well as the mildly curious spectator, the serious collector and the professional dealer are not the only individuals who face the dangers of avant-gardism. What a nightmare of self-questioning the permissiveness and the demand for the new must bring to the artist—not least to those who are still in their 20's and already "old masters" of the new, threatened by the ever-newer new.

To make art of quality and to discern quality in the new work, to make and to sort out the genuine from the fashionable in a society which is so geared to the value of the new and fashionable, to make and to evaluate art in a democratic society whose members are encouraged to pass judgment on what they know nothing about (and worse to "do it themselves"), is a far more difficult and confusing task than it was in Chardin's time; but it is no less exciting and no less a privilege for the artist, the critic, the teacher, and the lover of art.

Moreover, the troubling picture which I have painted looks very different when viewed from another angle. What art educator would not be touched to see students standing in line for hours, skipping their lunch, in order to rent a picture from the Lending Collection in the Allen Art Museum, or, who would not be impressed to see the throngs of visitors crowding all the museums and galleries (in New York alone there are over 400 such establishments with exhibitions changing at least every month)? The commercial galleries are not all so well-attended as the new Whitney or the Guggenheim, but they do attract a large number of people, surprisingly few of whom come to ridicule and many to buy. Who would not be heartened to note the ever-increasing publication, distribution and sale of art journals, books and paperbacks?

These facts *can* be interpreted cynically and I must admit that my own feelings are far from un-mixed, particularly in overhearing such conversations as the following:

"Selma, you know I never did understand—What is the difference between Manet and Monet?"

"Oh, Gertrude, Monet was a painter!"

Or, at the Detroit Institute of Arts, when a woman paused briefly before a very beautiful Flemish painting, the man with her grabbed her by the arm and said, "For heaven's sake, Mabel, if you're going to stop and look at things, we'll never get out of here!"

Not long ago a former student who is working at the Philadelphia Museum wrote me about a man who came to the sales desk and asked for a reproduction of "the picture of the man with a vulture." Pulling out a reproduction, the clerk asked, "You mean this one, by Rubens?"

"Yes, that one—*Promiscuous Bound*."

Well, as I say, the current enthusiasm for art

can be interpreted cynically, but it can also be taken as evidence of modern man's profound hunger for art—not just as a status symbol and not just as a luxury, but as a necessity for his spiritual well-being. While very little contemporary art deals with specific religious programs, still, I would suggest that the best of our severely limited art does have a non-material function: in the contemplation of a work of art for itself, it is possible to cleanse oneself of oneself and to become aware, at least, of what Kierkegaard identified as "the highest demand made upon man, that he be spirit."

Very few contemporary artists would pretend or admit to such an exalted aim; most of them would prefer to say that their task is to make pictures, or, as the English landscapist, John Constable, put it 150 years ago, "The business of a painter . . . is to make something from nothing." It is, however, *our* business to determine whether that something exists and if it does, to assess what that something means. How can we set about this task? We might begin with this passage from Goethe: "The subject is immediately perceived by everyone, the content is found only by him who has something to add to it, and the form is a secret to most."

But, when confronted with a work of art which has deliberately sacrificed subject matter, the traditional avenue of approach, i.e. when confronted with an abstract painting or sculpture, how are we to discover whether or not that naked form *has* any content, let alone what that content is?

The first step is made when we realize that even in representational art it is the artist's ability to invent form not to copy what he sees which determines his quality as an artist. In his *Ten O'Clock* lecture delivered in London in 1885, James McNeill Whistler quipped, "To say to the painter that Nature is to be taken as she is, is to say to the player, that he may sit on the piano."

No, the subject does not make the art and it never has done so. While obviously subject matter contributes to the value of a work, it does not determine it. The crucial determinant is, as it always has been, the artist's power to create form. It is that power to "make something from nothing" which carries the content of the work whatever its subject may or may not be.

But how does one recognize that mysterious power in a piece of art that looks like a hotdog or a comic or a bathroom fixture or just a big square box sitting on the floor? Or, how does one distinguish between a good or a bad piece which does not look like *anything* but itself?

Well, how does one distinguish between a good or a bad 17th century Dutch still-life painting? While that task may be somewhat lightened by the considerable amount of sifting-out which has taken place in 300 years, still, the process of cultivating aesthetic discrimination is fundamentally the same for current as for earlier art: by looking, looking again, and then looking some more; by keeping one's mind and one's senses, as well as one's eyes, open; by comparing, contrasting and remembering; by reading, by listening and by thinking; and by testing the staying power of new works—particular-

ly those one does not like at first.

This our students can readily do in their own Museum and Rental Collection. Three students have in their own rooms right now an original lithograph or etching by Picasso, two a Toulouse-Lautrec, one a Matisse and many more have original prints, drawings or small paintings by contemporary artists as Dine, Oldenburg, Johns, Diebenkorn, Rauschenberg—to cite only a few of the many distinguished works which students may rent for about 1½ cents a day.

There is nothing like living with a work of art to sharpen your aesthetic mind and eye. If it is a good work, it will keep its freshness and constantly evoke different responses and new ideas. If, on the other hand, it just hangs there and affects you so little that eventually you don't even notice it, then either it was not very good to begin with or you chose something that is too easy for you. You have outgrown it. Next time take something less immediately appealing, something more difficult for you. A picture, like a person, should be able to surprise and disturb—not just give pleasure.

But there are other means by which we can develop faculties for judging works of art: It is necessary also to examine, question and doubt one's own as well as others' responses and opinions and to admit one's errors of judgment. Finally, one must try to escape the limiting taste of one's own time and situation and at the same time, one should, I think, avoid hard and fast rules as to what constitutes art.

Instead of demanding that a work of art be this or that in order to satisfy our expectations of what art should be, let us be willing to allow art to make demands on us. If a painting brings no more to us

than delight in a pleasing arrangement of colored shapes on a flat surface, i.e. if it *says nothing* to us, it may be that it really has nothing to say; but it may also be that we have not attended intelligently and responded openly to it.

In the highly subjective intellectual enterprise of creating and evaluating art, the decisive stage is in the nature of a leap, as it may very well also be in the sciences. The distinguished physicist, Robert Oppenheimer, wrote, "The man of art and the man of science live always at the edge of mystery, surrounded by it." However, by undergoing the kind of aesthetic exercise which I have advocated, one need not make the leap of judgment altogether in the dark. But when we do so with disciplined awareness, we truly experience the value of something as materially useless as art. Because, concomitant with the making of distinctions between good and bad in art can be the making of such distinctions in our own lives, in the ideas and the moral values by which we live.

That power for good is in no way limited to art which deals with moralizing subject matter; it can also evolve from the contemplation of abstract art, which for over half a century has "pleased not the million" and which continues to provoke the thoroughly understandable but nonetheless irrelevant question, "What is it about? What is it supposed to represent?" Of the countless attempts to answer that inevitable question, one of the most successful is Ad Reinhardt's cartoon showing a disgruntled spectator who points at an abstract painting and jeeringly demands, "What does that represent?" Whereupon, the painting reaches out from the wall and asks, "What do *you* represent?" ▶ ▶

"Away Out on the Mountain," by Larry Poons, 1965. This acrylic emulsion on canvas was purchased for Allen Art Museum by the Ruth C. Roush Fund for Contemporary Art.



WHAT STUDENTS WANT

by
**EDWARD
SCHWARTZ, '65**
Past
President,
National
Student
Association

AT ALMOST every gathering of elders to which I am invited to speak there is one disconsolate listener who poses the question, "What do you students want, anyway?" The images which flash before the questioner's mind as he reads of student protest and student power are those of anarchy, promiscuity, and subversion sweeping the land, and the strategic response which seems to excite his allegiance is that involving massive retaliation against uppity kids in defense of parental hegemony over their affairs.

Recent events at Columbia University and elsewhere have added substance for those who raise these images. Yet a fair and far-sighted appraisal of what students are driving at must encompass not only the broad spectrum of the style of student activism—demonstrations, stridency, eccentricity—but also the content of their protest. Such an appraisal must also include such creative activities as the "Keep Clean for Gene" movement, which had a measurably constructive impact on the nation's political direction.

What do students want? Or, more precisely, what does the first postwar, post-depression, post-television, post-technology, post-bomb, post-space generation want? Understanding the context in which we move is critical to understanding our present needs. We have been weaned on two paradoxes: Our affluence enables us to assume less responsibility for our lives than did our parents for theirs in the Depression, but our freedom encourages us to demand more responsibility; the questions which are the most critical to our lives, to the lives of all people, are those over which individual men in a mass society can exercise little control. The attempt to resolve these paradoxes—of obtaining responsibility in a context of freedom; of asserting power in a climate of powerlessness—has been the central thrust of all major student movements.

There is no single student resolution of the paradoxes. The student community includes many fac-

“ . . . the essence of our youth, of our sense of defining ourselves, may be the taking of risks, of assuming new roles . . . ”

tions, not the least of which is the familiar apathetic middle. Yet within the framework of the paradoxes, certain questions emerge; their answers become the fabric of some generational consensus. The questions are not unfamiliar:

First, what is the attitude of the culture toward us?

Second, what are the most useful relationships which we can develop between ourselves and our institutions—family, school, peer group?

Third, what role can students play in social and political affairs?

In general, the questions reflect a desire to expand personal and collective power. How this is expressed, however, varies with the question.

To begin, how do our elders relate to us? If there is anything which unites students of all persuasions, it is the college administrator or public official who challenges the sense, the responsibility, the interest, or the ability of the student himself. I have seen college presidents whose political positions were in substantial agreement with those of a student body lose all support from students simply because they talked down to them, or tried to pander to them, or refused to listen to them, or told them to stay in their dormitory rooms and keep quiet. Conversely, I have seen administrators whose public and political positions differed markedly from those of their students win enormous student support by demonstrating a willingness to take students seriously, to listen to their demands, to present clear statements of disagreement, to convey a sense that they were trying to learn from what the students are saying.

In either case, more than a question of style is involved; it is a matter of attitude. A society which worships youth inevitably will produce people who are afraid of the young—afraid of not “making it” with the young. The rest is defense—assertions of legal authority, polemical attacks on irresponsibility, snide references to appearance and dress; or, as often, feeble attempts to ingratiate, to play Boy Scout leader, to use “hip” language which the elder does not really understand. When a student encounters either specimen of elder, he turns himself off. If the elder is a tyrant, he spawns a revolution; if he becomes a Boy Scout leader, he is ridiculed.

Students, the saying goes, are people, and they want to be treated as such, not as “niggers,” or even as that wonderful Negro couple who just moved in down the street. The elders who “make it” with

students are those without hang-ups in dealing with them, those who look upon a student as a potential friend and who are willing to open relationships with students on that basis.

This notion is particularly relevant to the debate on student-faculty relations within the academic setting. It seems to be assumed by their mentors that students want every professor in the classroom to be a masterful orator, with all the latest rhetorical tools at his disposal, to provide an inspirational polemic at every session. This is not the case. Students are aware that professors have different skills in lecturing and that not every professor can be a Demosthenes.

What they do expect, however, is that some sense of the scholar's enthusiasm for his subject be transmitted in the particular way in which the individual teacher is capable of presenting it. When professors read verbatim from ancient lecture notes, or when they refuse to discuss material with their students, they reinforce an impression that while the professor may care deeply about his subject, he does not care about his students. Rightfully, students wonder why people who do not enjoy teaching end up as teachers.

The same can be said of student feelings about their administrators. Certain deans seem to derive perverse satisfaction from enforcing rigid social rules completely out of tune with student sentiment. To many students, the deans seem to have taken their jobs precisely to fill this role. There are others in college administrations whose counseling reads like a soliloquy of Polonius. These administrators are accorded the disrespect they so richly deserve.

Deans who win student respect are those who reflect a willingness to move with the times, who possess a sophisticated understanding of the emotional and psychological needs of students, and whose counseling relationships with students involve trying to figure out the direction which they themselves want to take before offering students advice on appropriate ways to move.

Most students do not view “education” as being simply the time spent memorizing somebody's lectures for an exam. The period between 18 and 23 years is fundamentally a time of clarifying who we are, how we behave, what our relationship is to other people, what kinds of responsibility we can handle, what our functional roles can and will be. Classrooms, at best, are resource banks for this exploration—centers to obtain information; to learn tools of evaluation; to reflect on what others have said about the inherent qualities of nature, man, and society.

Yet the process of integration, of developing selfhood, is the critical process, and we feel that this can proceed only in a climate of personal testing. The university may be a special sort of community, but it is, nonetheless, a community, and we like to feel that we play “adult” roles in shaping its environment and policies. Insofar as forces inhibit our freedom, or prevent our participation, opportunities to test our capacities as citizens are lost.

However, demanding that option to make our own decisions—and our own mistakes—runs counter to the educational theory which holds that young people are not “ready” to do certain things, are not “ready”

to play certain roles. Yet even if we are not "ready" most of us feel that exclusion from responsibilities is a poor way of encouraging us to accept them. University administrators often say, "Wait until you leave here." Yet we know that those who do not demand responsibility at a college level will not demand it later in life, that they will become part of the lumpen proletariat that live out their lives in mass society "in quiet despair."

Consequently, the student power cry is a cry for selfhood. Although the dormitory issues, the curfews, student finances, the independent student press, the boy-girl questions seem trivial issues in their own right, they are important as symbols of areas in our lives which test selfhood and self-expression. If our power to experiment with our own rules, our own policies, in relation to these questions is limited, then our ability to figure out for ourselves what we will or will not do is limited. The stress involved in this environment is considerable.

Another facet of the battle involves a search for community. Students used to say, "Liberalize rules." Now they demand, "Let us make the rules." There is a difference. The former shows no concern for community decision-making—it is a cry for personal freedom; the latter presumes that the right to make the decision is the goal. Both demands involve a quest for greater responsibility, but "student power" is much more an existential plea for self-respect and for respect from the establishment.

On campuses where educational policy has become an issue, invariably the conflict has been between those who confine education to transmission of knowledge, development of analytical skills, and those who view the process as being necessarily broader. "Relevance," as it is usually interpreted by traditionalist professors, is a red herring. Most students are not demanding a curriculum dealing entirely with current problems or social issues. What "relevance" means, more often than not, in student curricular theories, is personalization: How does the curriculum fit in with my personality development, with my ability to solve problems, with the questions which I am asking about myself and the world around me? Do professors care about these things? These concerns spring from classrooms in which students are not challenged, or engaged in the subject, and in which subjects are not related, even peripherally, to human enterprise.

Students are doers, and we want to learn to act more effectively. We need power in the extra-curriculum; we need involvement in the curriculum. It is useless to tell a young person not to take risks; the essence of our youth, of our sense of defining ourselves, may be the taking of risks, of assuming new roles, of testing ourselves in different environments, of experimenting with new ways of changing others. The institution of the university is our laboratory for these experiments. It either accords the space and resources for them, or it does not. When the university does not, we will attempt to free the space for ourselves, even if this means challenging the institution itself.

The involvement of students in political and social causes must be seen in this framework as well—that

of freeing space for learning and action; of defining rules; of asserting selfhood and responsibility.

A basic question is: Should students participate in politics at all? For those who think the answer is an obvious "yes," it may come as a surprise to learn that this has been a hotly contested issue on many campuses. There are still only a handful of student governments which take stands on political issues, for example, on the premise that these questions fall outside of "our role as students." On many campuses—although the number has diminished over the years—the politico remains a figure of scorn, involved in matters of no perceived relevance to the undergraduate. While this climate is shifting, it will still be years before the majority of American colleges and universities call themselves "activist."

When students do make the leap from private concerns to political interest, it generally reflects one of several conditions. For some, it may spring from a successful local drive for student power which "politicizes" its students, which teaches them that authority figures are not sacrosanct, and which shows that they can move to alter their environment. For others, response to a public figure—a Martin Luther King, a McCarthy, a Kennedy—may provide the impetus. For many, a political question which touches their lives—like the draft or tuition fees—might arouse them.

Yet in every case, the question of "roles" is crucial, as it is not in the larger community. The student who does become involved politically has chosen a new identity, for himself; he is functioning in an unexplored area in which fresh information, untried skills, and new energy are needed. If he is serious about his new interest, the route to political activity will mean an extensive reading list, a change in his course schedule, and a willingness to expose himself to the risks of argument, debate, attack. Students take politics seriously, and if there are those who remain uninvolved, fear of failing to meet understood prerequisites of political action often is the cause. Our elders often do not ask such questions; their political activity more frequently reflects personal interests than it does any conscious decision to undertake a new position in society.

Despite conflicts over the "role" of students in politics, there are few issues which will unite students. Usually, these are a few directly related to personal interests. Most students support lowering the voting age to 18; students have been united

" . . . the student power cry is a cry for selfhood . . . "

around maintenance of free tuition in New Jersey, New York, and California; students oppose state interference in local university affairs and will demonstrate surprising unity when such interference produces loss of university funds, repression of political groups on campus, or bans on speakers. Indeed, on some of these questions, the unwillingness of students to "dirty" themselves in politics contributes to their hostility to political interference in the university. There may be as great an underlying sense that "these dumb politicians shouldn't muck around with our lives" as there is an intuitive loyalty to their institution or to civil liberties.

Once you leave the realm of "student issues," the only area of interest in student politics is the split between student liberals and the New Left. The Young Democrats and Young Republicans are not especially strong on the campus. The Young Americans for Freedom have lost much of their organizational strength since 1964, although they still can muster conservative opposition to NSA and Students for a Democratic Society. None of these groups differs substantially from political counterparts in the "adult" world. Yet the framework within which student liberal-left politics operates has its own dimensions, again in tune with questions of peculiarly student concern.

If students themselves have sought to define the terms of their own identity and to assert new areas of responsibility, both young liberals and the left have applied the same principle to their response to public affairs. The two central issues of the decade—civil rights and Vietnam—have both involved America's response to cultural deviation, at home and abroad. For the student who himself is engaged in self-definition, the culture's repression of those who do not "toe the middle class line" is seen as directly related to the culture's attitude toward him. One rarely hears students talk of "poverty" with the same fervor as they talk of the "black people," or the "Vietnamese people." Stokely Carmichael to the contrary, students have not tried to organize among whites, rich or poor.

This willingness to defend those who deviate from mass oppression creates its own standard for political leadership. The liberal-left knows that dissidents are powerless, but the important criterion is the sustenance of the dissident community.

After all the rhetoric, extensive ideological bombast, the fellow on the left will tell you that he is dreadfully afraid of becoming "co-opted," of being sucked up by the suburbs, by IBM, by the machine. He fights this with fervor. Those who "play ball with the system"—who work for candidates, who talk to government officials, who dress up occasionally—are untrustworthy. In the end, the left argues, the liberal will sacrifice his battle for cultural freedom, for himself, the blacks, and the Vietnamese in exchange for a comfortable position in society. Indeed, the left may feel that the liberal cannot understand the people for whom he presumably fights, since the liberal does not deviate from cultural norms himself. As one radical put it, "The liberal fights for other people; the radical fights for himself."

When the debate is applied to specifics, it becomes

quite brutal. The left will strive to differentiate itself from the mass; the liberal will try to point out areas within the American tradition which supports his case and builds upon them. The left will use confrontation tactics almost on principle, with the goal of "shocking" the mass; the liberal will try to avoid these tactics, almost on principle, from fear of "antagonizing" the mass. The left talks of "destroying" the system; the liberal talks of rebuilding it. However, neither the left nor the liberal is terribly hard-headed about charting goals and pursuing fluid strategies to achieve them. The ways in which the battle is fought are as important as the battle itself—to both sides.

It is wrong, however, to assume that division between liberal and left revolves simply around questions of identity and tactics. There are differences of goals as well. The liberals are, indeed, products of their own tradition. They are responding to failures of American society to cope with the problems of the cities and with the emerging nations around the world, and hoping for the "right" leadership to influence public policy in the "right" directions. The left sees America's response to the problems of cities and developing nations as being generically related to America itself—to its culture, its values, its attitudes, which may coerce the majority as effectively as its own minorities, and minorities elsewhere.

If electoral politics seems inadequate to the left, it is because the nature of the problem which they perceive cannot be solved simply through new leadership; it will involve a transformation of institutions from the ground up. That the radicals have not found a coherent strategy to effect this transformation reflects as much the nature of the problem as it does their own emotional hang-ups. For some, moreover, outlines of a strategy of long-term organizing in ghettos, universities, suburbs, and corporations are developing, which might pull the liberal community along with it.

These, then, are the concerns—developing relationships with adults based on attitudes of mutual respect; developing communities of learning in which people's ability to act and experience is deemed as important to growth as their ability to absorb information and to decide; and developing a tolerance for cultural pluralism in this country, and abroad. While the issues—as well as the tactics—vary from year to year, the themes have been constant, and probably will remain so as long as our mass institutions remain mass.

At the outset of this commentary, I cited the two paradoxes—of asserting responsibility in a context of freedom; of asserting power in a context of powerlessness—as being central to the student demands of the 1960s. I have not even used the traditional terms of liberalism—jobs, education, housing, welfare—because these are not the problems which students face. The problems are deeper than that, involving the structure and values of mass culture, and if we cry out, it is because the beast is difficult to move. Whether it will be moved depends on our own ability to speak, and the willingness of the society to hear.

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TAPPAN SQUARE NOTEBOOK

Students Get Vote

The faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences has approved a motion of the Committee on Educational Plans and Policies that two students be present at all meetings of the committee and have the privilege to vote on all matters.

Paul Tamminen, '69, and Kalman Resnick, '70, co-chairmen of Student Senate's Education Plans and Policies Committee, are the students who will sit at the meetings. An alternate is eligible to attend in the event of the necessary absence of either.

The faculty defeated a motion to invite the same two students to attend meetings of the General Faculty and be permitted to vote. The faculty did, however, approve appointment of a committee to report on the possibility of student participation in faculty meetings.

Last year two students were permitted to take full part in discussions of the CEPPC and to vote on some issues, but they could not vote on issues to be sent to the faculty as motions.

Assembly Series

President Carr's talk on Tuesday, Sept. 10, opened a fall assembly series of seven programs in Finney Chapel instead of the 14 scheduled in recent years.

The student radio station, WOBC, is broadcasting each Thursday noon assembly live with rebroadcasts scheduled at 9:30 a.m. the following Saturday.

Ralph Nader, author, lecturer and critic, spoke Sept. 26 and Dewey A. Ganzel Jr., associate professor of English, Oct. 10. John Henry Falk, humorist, is the speaker Oct. 24 and Simon Barenbaum, associate professor of French, will give a Senior Assembly Nov. 7.

Simeon O. Adebo, undersecretary-

general and executive director of the U.N. Institute for Training and Research, speaks Nov. 21 and the Oberlin College Choir will give its annual Christmas assembly Dec. 12.

A special series of three assemblies on black consciousness will be held during the Winter Term. LeRoi Jones, poet and playwright, speaks Jan. 13; Kenneth B. Clark, president of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center of New York, Jan. 15, and Ralph Ellison, author, lecturer and teacher, Jan. 17.

The assemblies are open to the public.

Science Curriculum To Be Strengthened

A three-year program to improve courses in the natural and social sciences is underway at Oberlin.

It is made possible by a \$203,700 grant under the College Science Improvement Program of the National Science Foundation, supplemented by more than \$91,000 in college funds.

The grant permits Oberlin to develop interdisciplinary courses and quantitative methods for the social and biological sciences, and make specific course improvements in three departments. Nine academic departments are to be involved in the three-year effort.

Visiting professors and interim faculty members will release Oberlin professors for study and development of the planned improvements. A data processing laboratory for the social sciences in Rice Hall will supplement the Computer Center.

A special two-year seminar in applied mathematics is being offered by the mathematics department this fall for interested faculty members in the social sciences. Some 15 participants are partially released from other duties to take the seminar.

Both the seminar and the new data processing laboratory will strengthen course work in empirical methods in the departments of economics, government, and sociology.

The government department will introduce opportunities for laboratory work, including field study, into its curriculum. The sociology department will begin developing a laboratory program for its Principles of Sociology course. One faculty member will devote a third of his time to the latter project, beginning next semester.

Interdisciplinary courses will involve four departments. Biology and psychology will jointly offer a new course in ethology. Physics will offer a new course in biophysics. Chemistry, in cooperation with biology, will introduce a biochemical emphasis in the second semester of its Introductory Chemistry course.

The chemistry department, in addition, will develop new demonstration materials for the introductory course and new laboratory experiments to be incorporated into several courses. Work on this course improvement aspect is to begin next summer.

Geology will revise its introductory course and other features of the curriculum, and will inventory, organize and expand its petrographic collections. Mathematics will introduce course work in numerical analysis, with emphasis on computer applications; and will study for possible revision the sequence of courses in analysis.

Provost John W. Kneller will direct the grant. The first of the new interdisciplinary courses, which depend on the appointment of visiting professors, will start next year.

The NSF grant is the latest in a series that Oberlin has received for science education in recent years. In May 1966, the Research Corporation awarded Oberlin \$59,100 over a three-year period to strengthen the departments of physics and mathematics. In December 1966, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation selected Oberlin for a \$500,000 grant aimed at improving education in the physical and biological sciences over a five-year period.

Approximately three-fifths of Oberlin students in the College of Arts and Sciences major in a natural or social science. For the period 1945-67, Oberlin ranked eighth nationally in the number of its graduates selected as Woodrow Wilson

Fellows. Sixteen per cent of Oberlin's men graduates and eight per cent of its active women graduates in science in the years 1951-60 now hold college or university appointments. In the graduating classes as a whole between 1963 and 1967, about 75 per cent of the men and about 50 per cent of the women entered graduate school.

OC on College Bowl

Oberlin has been invited to enter a team of students in NBC-TV's weekly quiz program, "GE College Bowl," and is definitely scheduled for a telecast from New York on Saturday, Nov. 16.

Associate Prof. Daniel J. Goulding, chairman of the communications department, will select and coach a team of eight, four of whom will be alternates. Winning teams may participate for as many as five weeks.

Oberlin's last appearance on the show was in 1959 when Mt. Holyoke won a first-round victory.

Experimental College

Nearly 600 students enrolled for at least one of the 23 courses offered this semester in the first student-organized and student-operated Experimental College. Paul Tamminen, '69, co-chairman of the Student Educational Plans and Policies Committee, hailed the turnout as a sign of the "respect Oberlin students have for each other's ability."

Many of the courses deal with contemporary problems. A number of the subjects are not strictly academic. Student organizers see the Experimental College as an instrument to effect change in the traditional curriculum that Oberlin offers.

The courses emphasize self-education, substituting group discussion and group learning techniques for lecture-type presentation. Student coordinators are responsible for the progress of the courses and class sessions are held in informal settings, such as a lounge or seminar room or, in some cases, in a home or apartment.

The faculty also has voted to offer, through the regular curriculum, a group of ad hoc courses responsive to current social and political conditions. The first course, scheduled for next semester, is Modern Black Literature with John N. Hobbs of

the English department as instructor.

Enrollment in the Experimental College and in ad hoc courses is open to all students in either the College of Arts and Sciences or the Conservatory.

A stock market course offered in the Experimental College is open to the public. The course is free and is taught by a representative of the Cleveland investment firm of Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith. It meets evenings once or twice weekly.

41 Gridders Report

Forty-one players, including 15 freshmen (four more than last year), reported to football coach Bill Grice in September. Only six of last year's starting offense and six from the defense returned.

Despite the lack of "bench strength," the Yeomen opened with a 20-17 victory over Hiram, the first in seven years.

Coach Joe Horn, '60, an all-Ohio end in 1959, has joined the football staff as end coach. He has coached hockey and assisted with soccer and lacrosse since 1962.



Acting Secretary

Karl H. Aughenbaugh, '24, treasurer of the College since 1958, will serve also as secretary for the current academic year.

Certain functions of the secretary's office relating to the faculty, students and commencement will be assigned to a number of administrative officers.

New Staff Members

William G. Davis has been appointed to the newly created position of assistant dean of students. His major responsibility will be to advise black students and work with their programs.

Other new staff members this year are Joseph H. Pruitt Jr., clinical psychologist and acting assistant professor of psychology; Carl W. Bewig, '62, and Robert C. Jenkins, assistant directors of admissions; R. Dennis Chamberlain, '63, assistant director of development; the Rev. M. Michael Morse, t'66, executive secretary of the YMCA; Stanley E. Ornstein, '64, assistant to the president; and Miss Sandra K. Peterson, reference librarian.

The Rev. Mr. Morse has been minister of First Baptist Church in Oberlin and East Oberlin Community Church for the past year and will continue to serve First Baptist.

Davis has been assistant director of teacher-counselors, Experiment in High Education, at Southern Illinois University, where he is finishing requirements for the M.S. in Ed. degree. He is a consultant to the Educational Resources Institute Inc. in East St. Louis, Ill., and to the Educational Systems Corp. of Washington, D. C. He received the B.S. degree in business administration from the University of Akron and has studied at the Graduate School of Agriculture in Washington.

Pruitt has been associate director of Upward Bound and lecturer in psychology at Case Western Reserve University, and court psychologist for the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. He is a 1963 graduate of the University of Illinois and received the M.S. degree from Western Reserve University in 1965.

Bewig has been an instructional associate in the Humanities-Social Science Division of University City, Mo., senior high school.

Jenkins has taught elementary physical education in Rocky River, Ohio, since 1966.

Chamberlain has been advertising manager for Globe Industries Division of TRW in Dayton.

Ornstein was an attorney for Community Legal Services Inc. in Philadelphia.

Miss Peterson has been reference librarian for the West Virginia Library Commission.



New Dean of Women

Martha M. Verda, '48, former resident of Oberlin, became dean of women Sept. 1.

Miss Verda succeeded Mrs. Joseph R. Reichard who had served since 1965-66. Mrs. Reichard now is associate professor of German at Ashland College.

K. Suzanne Quayle is Miss Verda's new assistant and Grantham Thomas, '63, is the new assistant to Thomas F. Bechtel, '59, who became dean of men July 1.

Miss Verda has been associate dean of counseling at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti since 1967 and, for four years before that, was head counselor in the office of the dean of students. She taught physical education at EMU from 1952-63.

At Oberlin she majored in physical education and fine arts. She received the A.M. degree in 1955 and her doctorate in 1964, both from the University of Michigan where she specialized in guidance and counseling.

She has written for several physical education journals and has an article related to morality and counseling scheduled for publication next spring.

Miss Quayle is a 1964 graduate of EMU. She received the master of education degree from Wayne State University in Detroit and has done further study toward the specialist in education degree at the University of Michigan. In 1967-68 she was adviser to women's activities on the dean of students staff at EMU.

Mr. Thomas majored in religion and served the Navy in the field of special communications research from 1964-68.

Magazine Honored

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine is one of seven recipients of Newsweek's 1968 awards for achievement in relating academic institutions to public affairs. In announcing the awards, Mel Elfin, Newsweek's Washington Bureau chief, told members of the American Alumni Council:

"The incredible events of the past 12 months have demonstrated that the world is very much with America's colleges and universities these days and this fact is being reflected in more and more alumni magazines. They are 'telling it like it is.'"

Other winners were magazines from Yale, Notre Dame, Washington University, Pacific University, the University of California at Berkeley, and La Salle College.

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine also received an American Alumni Council honorable mention citation for achievement in editorial comment and opinion.

Faculty Newcomers

Oberlin's faculty has 32 new members this semester.

Arthur W. Poister, visiting professor of organ, taught at Oberlin from 1938-48 and gave master classes during 1966-67. Steven S. Staryk, whose appointment was announced last spring, is professor of violin.

Associate professors are Roy Lazarus, teaching musical theater in the Conservatory, and Gordon L. Van Harn, biology, in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Assistant Professors:

Mary Joan Culhane, physical education; Artemus Edwards, bassoon; Robert J. Hemstead, mathematics; Richard A. Levin, biology; Doris Mayes, singing; Edward L. Petersen, physics; M. Consuelo Sandoval, physical education; Kenneth W. Severens, art; Ronald G. Suny, history.

Acting assistant professors:

Steven F. Alger, sociology; Frank Chung-Sun Chao, Chinese; Michael L. Katzev, art; David C. Kelly, mathematics.

Instructors:

Koste A. Belcheff, music education; Richard Bunger, '64, music theory; Charles B. Cahill, physical education; William J. Freegard, history; James J. Helm, classics; Dale R. Johnson, Chinese; Alexis Klimoff,

Russian; Mary J. Lunn, education.

James T. Miller, religion; Jack L. Noragon, government; Lorraine Novinski, psychology; Gregory Proctor, music theory; Nicolaes Rzewsky, Russian; Sylvan Suskin, music history.

Stamp Honors Alumna

The likeness of Lucy Stone, Oberlin graduate of the Class of 1847 and crusader for women's rights, appears on the 50-cent stamp of the Prominent Americans definitive series, which went on sale last summer.

Lucy Stone died in 1893 in Dorchester, Mass., after a lecturing and writing career directed against a man's world in which the legal rights of women were just one cut above those of minor children and lunatics. She was also active in the antislavery and temperance movements. She lived to see the state of Wyoming grant franchise to her sex.

Hostile males, and these were in the majority, ridiculed Lucy and sometimes assaulted her, but she



continued to speak out for women.

Against the wishes of her father, Miss Stone worked her way through Oberlin Collegiate Institute and gave her first lecture on women's rights from the pulpit of her brother's church in 1847.

Her marriage eight years later to Henry Blackwell prompted a Boston newspaper to express the hope that this might be the man "who with a wedding kiss shuts up the mouth of Lucy Stone."

Instead, he joined the crusade and supplied money to subsidize the "Woman's Journal" of which she was an editor for many years. In protest of the inequality in marriage in those days, she retained her maiden name. ▶▶

Learning and Leisure Scores Another Success

**Alumni Family Week's
Second Summer Session Wins
Approval of Participants
on All Counts**

by Phil Tear, '43

I FOUND EVERY moment delightful and instructive. I hope to be there next year."

This postcard sent to the Alumni Office seemed to express the feelings of all participants at last summer's second annual Oberlin Alumni Family Week. The writer, however, was a "charter scholar" during the 1967 session; so her wish to attend a third time gave special emphasis to her remarks.

"We surely enjoyed our week at Oberlin and have talked over many of the ideas we heard discussed,"

said another alumna who added that she and her husband found Family Week to be "all we hoped for and more."

This comment underscored one point that adds a certain, special appeal to the "Learning and Leisure" program arranged by the College and the Alumni Association. It's been difficult, so far, to get people to realize that it's something you really have to experience in order to understand. Except for the eight persons who have attended both sessions, the unique

vacation idea seems to appeal to alumni who agree with the premise that one way to give your brain a rest is to give it something else to think about.

If there are misgivings at the thought of spending a week of vacation in Oberlin, they have a way of becoming quickly dispelled.

Twenty adults and eight children attended last summer's session which began on Sunday, July 14, and ended at noon Saturday, July 20. This was an increase of only two adults over last year's 18 adults and eight youngsters. Participants as well as alumni officials and faculty agreed that this was an ideal number. Should the program become more popular in future years, planners envision the need to split the group into sections in order to keep classes and discussion groups at a comfortable size.

Donald M. Love, '16, emeritus secretary of the College, served again this year as keynoter. In remarks at the opening session Sunday evening, he spoke on the topic "What the College Stands for in the American Scene 1968." The title was combined from the theme of 1968 Alumni Family Week and the title of a speech given in Chicago in 1917 by President Henry Churchill King. Mr. Love encouraged his listeners to speculate as to how President King might have adapted his address to discuss the role of a college today. Mr. Love's talk will be printed in a future issue of the Alumni Magazine.

E. S. Tobias, executive director of the Alumni Association, later was host as the newly-arrived participants took a bus tour of the campus as well as the city of Oberlin and its environs.

Classes started on Monday with Ellen H. E. Johnson, '33, (see article on Page 17) giving morning lectures on contemporary art. Here, perhaps, was where those who were first-attenders at Family Week caught some idea of what the week held in store. The day was warm even for July. It was also quite humid. The lectures were held in Classroom No. 1 at Allen Art Building. The building is not air conditioned and it seemed even warmer than usual because the windows in Classroom No. 1 were closed and the blinds drawn.

Miss Johnson showed her ability at holding audiences with such statements as "After Cubism, the 'isms' were legion, and one could name 50 of them, but as some critics have observed, many of the 'isms' have become 'wasms'." No one left the room even when the door was closed to permit showing of slides. No one complained about the heat.

Religion was the next day's topic as Frederick B. Artz, '16, emeritus professor of history, spoke on "Reformation—An Attempt at Interpretation." Mr. Artz made the point that Protestants and Roman Catholics agreed in more areas than they disagreed during the 16th century Reformation. Nevertheless, increased intolerance became one of the major results of the Reformation, he said.

Noting that the Reformation improved private morality, stimulated education, encouraged capitalism and freedom in the long run, Mr. Artz said it also hindered science and culture and encouraged bigotry

and persecution in the short run.

Clyde Holbrook, professor of religion, then discussed "radical" or "secular" theology, noting that not all of this movement which began in the 1950's is "death of God." Mr. Holbrook gave three lectures on "Modern Religious Thought" plus a fourth session in which he told alumni that Oberlin had "led the way in a backhanded manner" when the Graduate School of Theology was closed in 1966. He discussed a recent statement by the American Association of Theological Schools which closed a two-year study by concluding that "the typical seminary today is too small to be an effective institution of professional education" and recommending that seminaries be re-located around great universities in large metropolitan centers.

"Oberlin did precisely what is happening," he said, "and the step it took in closing the School of Theology was more progressive than it seemed at first."

Daniel J. Goulding, associate professor of communications, conducted two sessions on "McLuhanese" and other aspects of television's affect on politics. "The problem that disturbs many people is the danger of someone TV-manipulating an inferior candidate into office," he said, "but this has happened before, without benefit of TV, and the country managed to survive."

He said that TV cannot deliver blocs of votes for any candidate, but it does show one interesting long-range trend: it seems to be leading America into a national constituency and a weakening of party loyalties.

Hirschel Kasper, associate professor of economics, reminded participants that today's poor are unlike the poor of 20 years ago. He maintained that poverty programs have not kept pace with the change.

"For 20 years, poverty has been increasingly concentrated among the aged, the non-farm, the non-white, and families without a male head of household," he said. "With half these families headed by women, it is no answer to push programs designed to get the men back into the factories."

"We now have to make judgments in terms of long and short run interests. Force mothers to go out and work, and children suffer. Tell them to stay home and they still need income."

Once again participants were housed in the Asia House Quadrangle. Older children took part in the Special Opportunities Program and younger ones spent their mornings at Kretchmar's Day Camp.

Miss Mary Rankin, '06, represented the earliest class, and Patricia Rice Trumbull, '54, the latest. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Farmer of Midwest City, Okla., were the only non-alumni participants. Their son, James, is a junior at Oberlin.

One participant, Israel Avnion (Samuel Feinstein, '51), traveled all the way from Kiryat Tivon, Israel, to attend. Avnion teaches music to children in Kibbutzim, near Nazareth, and is organizing a youth band in Kfar-y-Joshua, a 100-family kibbutz in the Sea of Galilee area. He has lived permanently in Israel since 1958. ▶ ▶

BOOKS!

Reviews and Sketches of Publications by and About Oberlinians

Fiction

THE ROARING SHOCK TEST

By *Eunice Luccock Corfman*, '50.

New York City: Harper & Row.
343 pp. \$5.95.

This is the first novel by Mrs. Corfman, who has had several short stories in national magazines. It is a journal of Teddy, a 30-year-old woman whom her friendly landlord describes as "a little loose, but not looney." Recovered from a nervous breakdown, Teddy returns to her former life in Cambridge, Mass. Soon she finds herself involved with a variety of characters, from Iggy, a young dropout who burns her feet to toughen them on a peace march, to Kate, who thought the Rorschach test was the result of the research of Drs. Roaring and Shock.

* * *

Non-Fiction

DANGEROUS AIR

By *Lucy Kavalier* (*Lucy Estrin*, '45).

New York City: The John Day Co. 144 pp. with index. \$3.95.

A thorough, factual discussion of air pollution. Mrs. Kavalier, the author of other science books for the layman, both adult and youth, tells young people the story of a world grown darker because of smoke and fumes. She discusses the five-day smog in London in 1952 when 4,000 people died and the deadly smog in Donora, Pa., in 1948 when a third of the population was sickened. Mrs. Kavalier explains the story of what is in our air, how it got there, the effects of air pollution, what has been done and what must be done by government, industry and the individual to restore the pure air of the past.

CONCERNS OF A CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT

By *Charles Sawyer*, '08

Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale, Ill. 399 pp. \$10.

Two former Truman cabinet members, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and Secretary of State Dean Acheson have written the foreword to Mr. Sawyer's book: "Our colleague . . . Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce, 1948-53, has here given us his story, the life of a self-made Ohio Yankee. He calls himself a conservative Democrat and in Ohio that can be pretty conservative . . . This story of an active, adventurous, and successful life is told in the forthright style of a healthy extrovert . . . Charles Sawyer is and was a vigorous activist."

In a summing-up of his long and distinguished career in law, business, government, and politics, Mr. Sawyer expresses his strongly conservative conviction about foreign aid, government spending, interference with business and dealing with Communism.

Equally important in the book, however, are the revelations about his years as a public official and public servant. In 1944 President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Mr. Sawyer ambassador to Belgium and minister to Luxembourg where he served until 1946. In 1948, under the Truman administration, Mr. Sawyer became Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Sawyer now is senior partner in the law firm Taft, Stettinus & Hollister, Cincinnati, Ohio. A native of Ohio, and a lifelong Democrat, he was

until recently active in state and national politics. From 1933 until 1935, he was lieutenant governor of Ohio.

Concerns of a Conservative Democrat has numerous photographs of person who played roles in events described in the book. Eugene P. Trani, assistant professor of history at Southern Illinois University, has annotated the text. The complete references and notes are of special interest.

* * *

DELLIE: A LOTUS IN THE DUST

By *Ruth Bradley*.

2639 Durant Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
94704: Ber-Cal Publishing Co. 192 pp. \$4.95.

Although not an Oberlin alumna herself, Ruth Bradley (Mrs. Harold C.) has written a book about two families—Bradley and Blachly—with many Oberlin connections.

"Dellie" (Mary Adelle Bradley) attended Oberlin from 1875 to 1877. She married Andrew Trew Blachly, the son of her mother's (Sarah Blachly Bradley, Class of 1845) Oberlin classmate, Jane Trew Blachly. Three of Dellie's brothers, including former Oberlin trustee the late Rev. Dan F. Bradley, '82, and three of her eight sons attended Oberlin, including Frederick Blachly, '11, author, now living in Adelphi, Md. Numerous other Oberlinians are associated with one of the two families.

Mrs. Bradley, with the help of family letters and records has written an appealing biography of Dellie, gently reared as a missionary's daughter in Bangkok, Siam, who came to study at Oberlin in 1875. Two years later she was married and forced to cope

with the hard pioneer life of the Colorado frontier. Crushed by burdens of debt and toil, widowed, this remarkable woman lived to see her eight sons launched on successful careers.

The closing paragraphs sum up the theme. "Dellie's was a life of faith, and this book is an act of faith as well . . . We believe the values and ideals that carried Dellie from Bangkok to Boulder are universal and eternal . . . It has been a privilege to record Dellie's story just as it happened; to present the case for hope, for love, and for plain old-fashioned integrity and grit."

* * *

A LIFE ADVENTURE FOR PEACE

By *Jerome Davis*, '13, H '33.

New York: The Citadel Press.

208 pp. plus foreword by Bishop James A. Pike. \$2.45.

"Justice and peace begins at home, but it must spread to all other peoples and races."

This is a key point in the philosophy of Mr. Davis who has traveled more than a million miles in the cause of world peace and whose 21 volumes on international, economic, social, and religious subjects have been read by more than a million persons.

His autobiography describes his thoughts as he worked his way to Europe during a summer vacation from Oberlin, served 2½ years as director of YMCA work in prison camps of czarist Russia during World War I, did the same thing in Canada in World War II, conducted summer tours to Russia, lectured in Japan, taught at various colleges and universities, served on the Legislative Commission on Jails in Connecticut, and organized the American Federation of Teachers. More recently he helped found "Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.," of which he now is emeritus executive director.

Mr. Davis has served two terms as an alumni-elected trustee of Oberlin College.

In the foreword, Bishop Pike points out that "there will be few who will read this book who will not be inspired in their own efforts in whatever causes they are involved in—on whatever side."

The author will mail an autographed copy to any Oberlin person postpaid for \$2. He lives at Friends House, Sandy Spring, Md. 20860.

* * *

BEYOND VIETNAM: THE UNITED STATES AND ASIA

By *Edwin O. Reischauer*, '31.

New York: Alfred A. Knopf Inc. 242 pp. \$4.95; paperbound \$1.65.

Former Ambassador to Tokyo Edwin Reischauer has written a thought-provoking account of how the United States became involved in a tragic war from which there seems to be no escape and suggests how we may hope to avoid more of the same in the future. This is a book about what the author thinks American policy should

be in Asia beyond the present preoccupation with Vietnam.

He puts the Vietnam war into perspective, and says it resulted from a series of mistakes and misjudgments about the realities of contemporary Asia. He warns that a continued refusal to adjust our policy could lead to another Vietnam somewhere else. He gives no real solution for ending the Vietnam war, but declares that our chief hope is for a "slow simmering down of the war" which will "force the other side gradually to reduce the scale of fighting and eventually to accept some sort of reasonable settlement."

* * *

BASIC MODERN PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

By *Frederick Ferre*, '54.

New York City: Charles Scribner's Sons. Paperback. 465 pp. with index. \$2.75.

The author has intended his study to be "basic" in the sense of being available, intelligible to ordinary thoughtful readers, and foundational in its content. The focus is modern. It is a book of philosophy, showing the continuity between issues in philosophy of religion and in general philosophy.

Mr. Ferre's prime aim has been to provide a fresh point of view on issues of central importance to a critical and comprehensive understanding and assessment of religion. The book is divided into three parts: "Meanings and Methods," "Modern Philosophy and Belief in God" and "Contemporary Issues of Metareligious Thought." There is an epilogue in which the author offers some final personal reflections.

* * *

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

By *Harold D. Koontz*, '30.

New York City: McGraw-Hill. \$7.95.

Dr. Koontz believes that now is the time to stop overlooking the role of the board of directors in worldwide concern with the present management revolution. "With the realization that available scientific knowledge can improve the quality of managing," he says, "the board is in the most important position to assure effective management and take steps to assure that operating management is aware of the nature of management art and science and of the basic challenges and social responsibilities facing them."

This is a complete analysis of the board's role and the new approach to management. The author, who has published more than 60 articles in professional journals and written more than nine books, explains the function and authority of boards. He studies the way they can effectively manage, the specific areas where they should make decisions and exercise controls, and the problems and nature of directors' liabilities. He discusses how to compose an effective board, how it should operate, the special na-

ture of the chairman's role, and the proper relationships between the board and the chief executive.

Dr. Koontz, a professor in the School of Business Administration of the University of California at Los Angeles, is director of six companies. He bases his book on practical experiences and research. He has conducted seminars for top management in the U.S. and abroad and is a member of the Board of Governors, International Academy of Management, and president of the Institute for Administrative Research.

A native of Findlay, Ohio, Dr. Koontz has dedicated his book to Judge Chester Pendleton, '10, of Findlay.

* * *

History

THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN FRANCE

By *Frederick B. Artz*, '16.

Kent University Press. 166 pp. with bibliography and index. \$6.00.

This is the 10th book written by Emeritus Professor of History Frederick B. Artz. In his preface he describes the book as an "introduction to the principal writers of the Enlightenment in 18th Century France. French thinkers of this century made a long series of devastating attacks on old ideas, usages, and institutions that had been handed down from the past. And, at the same time, these thinkers proposed a series of thorough-going reforms in social, economic, political, religious, and educational ideas and institutions." These propagandists, commonly called Philosophes, preached reform rather than revolution. "Nevertheless, some of the Philosophes foresaw revolution . . . the Philosophes' ideas of liberalism and democracy went on to mold much of the thinking and institutions of the Western World."

* * *

ANTI-FEDERALISTS VERSUS FEDERALISTS

Selected documents edited by *John D. Lewis*, '28.

San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Co. 423 pp. with bibliography and index.

In the preface, Mr. Lewis states that since the appearance of the letters of *The Federalist* in 1787-1788, there have been numerous editions of the series. This book is not a new edition of the most famous American treatise on government, but, rather, an attempt to show what the authors of *The Federalist* thought they were talking about and why they thought it necessary to talk about such matters.

There have not been many editions of the writings of the anti-Federalists. The author states that it is not his purpose to help to rescue from obscurity the arguments of the lesser party, but to present the arguments of both sides in a form that makes cross-reference and comparison possible and that suggests the general significance of the debate. ▶▶

Alumna and mate have time of their lives collecting folk songs

Do you know what a dancing Limberjack is? Would you like to learn to make and play a mountain dulcimer?

The answer to these questions can be found at the workshop-studio-home of Sandy and Caroline Swenson, '54, Paton in Sharon, Conn. Caroline and Sandy are folk singers and co-workers of Folk-Legacy Records, Inc., a company whose primary purpose is to locate, preserve and share traditional folk songs and lore. The Patons record not only their own performances of songs they collect, but also songs by authentic traditional artists of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and the U. S. (recorded in the field or at the Paton home), in order to save a valuable heritage before it vanishes.

Folk-Legacy Records, incorporated in 1961, now has a listing of over 30 records, each with background material and a complete text on the artist and music. Some recordings are only for the very discerning ear, the knowledgeable folk music collector. Some, like the "Bread and Butter" series, are for anyone who enjoys singing. The listing includes "The Mountain Dulcimer: How to Make It and Play It (After A Fashion)."

Sandy, folk singer and guitarist, has a background of painting, acting and a vast store of folk lore music. Caroline, a soprano, plays a mountain dulcimer, a string instrument indigenous to the Southern Appalachian folk, and an autoharp. They have played and sung to many different audiences, from those at the Trapp Family Lodge to the U.C.L.A. Folk Music Festival.

In addition to folk records, the Patons also market handcrafted Appalachian dulcimers and their newest venture—Limberjacks. A Limberjack is a wooden, jointed doll made in colonial times in England, Ireland and America to entertain children. Essentially an Irish clog-dancer, the small figure will dance, tap his feet or whirl his arms when held by his long attached stick over a paddle board. A child sits on one-third of the board and pats it in time to music, making the Limberjack dance. The toy has proved equally popular with adults.

Caroline Swenson Paton attended Oberlin from 1950 to 1952 and received her bachelor's degree from the University of Chicago. She met her husband while working in one of the University of California libraries in Berkeley. A folk music enthusiast, she attended one of his concerts there. Sandy, noticing Caroline in the front of the audience, had been trying to think of an excuse to meet her, when she solved the problem by asking him for a copy of the words of a song after the concert.

Soon after their marriage, the Patons toured England and Scotland, where Sandy researched and recorded for the BBC and himself. They eventually ended up with their own recording company through the encouragement and help of their friend Lee Haggerty and his sister Mary, who are also incorporators of Folk-Legacy Records. Because of the limited appeal of many of their records, the Patons don't expect to amass a fortune, but they claim they are having the time of their lives.

Caroline is the sister of Victor Swenson, '58, Edward Swenson, '63, and Linda Swenson, '67.



10,000 STRONG

1887

Mrs. Edwin N. Boggs (JEMIMA W. HALL) recently celebrated her 102nd birthday.

1902

MERT L. CARPENTER was honored at the sesqui-centennial of the township of Wellington (Ohio), as being its oldest native resident. Mr. Carpenter and his wife (IRIS L. JOHNSON) had eight children. There are 21 grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren. Mrs. Carpenter passed away in 1959.

1905

MERTON E. CHAMBERLAIN celebrated his 95th birthday in August. He is living at the Good Samaritan Center, 401 West 2nd St., Sioux Falls, S.D.

1910

Judge CHESTER PENDLETON and Mrs. John C. Rochotte Sr. were married Aug. 21 in Findlay, Ohio. The couple were attended by Mrs. Michael A. Streicher, '43, daughter of the bridegroom, and John C. Rochotte, son of the bride.

1911

Judge GEORGE H. BIRRELL is retiring after 24 years on the Trumbull County (Ohio) Common Pleas Court bench. HARRISON PARKS was Minonk, Ill., "Honored Citizen" this year in the Chamber of Commerce's annual Independence Day festivities.

1912

Mrs. Chester A. Allen (NELLIE F. PELTON) has received a 50-year medallion from the Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University. Mrs. Allen attended J.H.U. when women were admitted only as graduate students. She now leads a busy life in Laramie, Wyoming: grandmother, church worker and D.A.R., of which she was once state president.

1913

The Rev. HUGH W. HUBBARD (GST) and the Rev. Azel A. Martin, retired missionaries to China and India respectively, officiated Aug. 3 at the marriage of their granddaughter, Marguerite Martin, '65, to R. Christopher Cairns, '65. The groom is a grandson of the late William D. Cairns, professor of math at Oberlin.

1916

Durward R. Branham, husband of OLA FERN LITTLE Branham, died May 15 in Los Angeles after a brief illness. Mr. Branham was a vice president of the Bank of America. After his retirement in 1947, he served the architectural firm of Stiles and

Robert Clements as public relations director for 15 years.

1918

Mrs. ANNA LEIPHART Carrel is in Chiang Mai, Thailand, teaching music and helping to set up a department of sacred music in the theological seminary. Previously she taught music at Beirut College for Women, and spent a year with the American mission in Cairo.

1919

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Egeland (MARGARET RICE) have moved from Amherst, Ohio, to 131 Plaza Lane, Edgewater, Fla.

1920

WAYNE E. MANNING has retired from Bucknell University. He taught 47 years—since 1945 at Bucknell.

KENNETH M. RITCHIE, retired manager of technical service for Baldwin-Ehret-Hill Inc., Trenton, N.J., has been granted the award of merit by the American Society for Testing and Materials. He was honored for "long and distinguished service to the improved understanding of thermal insulation."

1921

JOHN T. SALTER has retired from the Univ. of Wisconsin, where he had taught political science since 1930, and he and Mrs. Salter (Katharine Hayden, '18) are living in Oberlin.

1922

BERNARD MATTSON retired July 1 as teacher of social studies at Evanston (Ill.) High School. He had taught there since 1924 and pioneered the first advanced placement history class when Evanston was one of eight experimental schools in the U.S. to inaugurate advanced placement programs. In 1965 Mr. Mattson received the Harvard University Award as outstanding teacher of the year.

Miss FRANCES McKEE has retired as dean of girls and English teacher at Rocky River (Ohio) High School, where she has been a member of the staff for 35 years. She was the school's only dean of girls.

1923

ROBERT S. THOMAS, Oberlin reporter and columnist for the *Lorain (Ohio) Journal* for 16 years, retired July 1. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (Dorothea Jones, '19) are spending the year in Orange, N.J., where their son has an automobile agency.

1924

KATHRYN M. CAREY has retired as instructor of piano and music education at Perkinson Junior College in Mississippi after 44 years of public school and college

teaching. She now lives in Cullowhee, N.C.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Collins (ALLIE E. HANSON) have moved to Champaign, Ill., following Mr. Collins retirement from the Methodist General Board of Pensions in Evanston.

ARTHUR J. TUFTS has been appointed vice president of the Life Office Management Association of New York, a research organization for 470 life insurance firms.

1925

LUCILLE H. FITCH has retired after 39 years of library service in Youngstown, Ohio, 30 of them as head of Youngstown's South Side Library. She plans to live near Jefferson, Ohio, in a trailer close to the farm home of her sister and family.

ARTHUR L. WILLIAMS, who retired in June as professor of wind instruments and music education in the Conservatory, served as visiting lecturer in music at the University of Wyoming's Band Directors' Workshop in June. Mrs. Williams accompanied her husband to Laramie, and after their stay there, they toured the West.

1926

Mrs. Frederick G. Dickason (BERTHA BATES) was featured speaker at the annual conference of American Baptist Women's groups at Keuka College, Keuka Park, N.Y., in June. Mrs. Dickason and her husband served on the staff of Judson College in Rangoon, India, and returned to the U.S. in May 1966, when the Burma government requested that all missionaries leave the country.

KARL F. HEISER of Glendale, Ohio, is a candidate for U.S. representative in the November election. He attended the Democratic convention last summer as an alternate delegate favoring Eugene McCarthy.

1927

Mrs. William Bodmann Jr. (AGNES M. LAHIEFF), church organist for 50 years at St. Joseph Church, Amherst, Ohio, was feted with a dinner given in her honor last June. The dinner was attended by 250 persons, including many of Mrs. Bodman's former piano students.

AUGUSTUS H. FOX, Marie Louise Bailey professor of mathematics, retired in June from the Union College faculty, Schenectady, N.Y. Mr. Fox joined the faculty of Union College in 1929 as an instructor. He became assistant professor in 1935, associate professor in 1943, professor in 1949 and has held the Bailey chair since 1964.

F. GIBSON HEAD and Margaret R. Fleps were married July 20 in Youngstown, Ohio, where Mrs. Head is principal of Harding Elementary School.

Benjamin W. Sebring, husband of ARLA WALLACE Sebring, died in Canton, Ohio, Aug. 31, after a long illness. He had retired in 1965 as owner of the Sebring Abstract Co. He was a graduate of the Ohio State University Academy, 1904, and studied law at the McKinley Law School in Canton.

ELWYN W. THOMAS, assistant to the vice president of purchasing, Bethlehem Steel Corp., retired June 30 after 41 years in that department. During his employment he served the corporation in Baltimore and San Francisco, as well as in Bethlehem.

1929

HARRIET SILVER Hutchins was married to David B. Cooper of Eldenton, Pa., on June 20, 1967. David retired from 27 years of service with General Electric Co., in New Kensington, Pa., three years ago. Address: Box 94, Eldenton, Pa. 15736.

1930

R. Christopher Cairns, '65, son of ROBERT W. CAIRNS and Katherine Kuhn Cairns, '31, married Marguerite Martin, '65, daughter of Edwin W. Martin, '39, American consul general in Hong Kong, and Emma Rose Hubbard Martin, '41, Aug. 3 in New York.

1931

Mrs. Forrest D. Culver (FLORENCE REUSCH) is teaching general music in the junior high school in Macomb, Ill.

JAMES M. SNODGRASS has received the 1968 Compass Distinguished Achievement Award from the Marine Technology Society for his pioneering efforts in the fields of oceanographic instrumentation and communications. The award carries a \$300 stipend with it. Mr. Snodgrass is head of the special developments division of Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif.

1933

WARREN CAMERON has moved from Eugene, Ore., to Olympia, Wash., where he is assistant attorney general for the State of Washington.

CHARLES C. DAVIS has left his position as professor of biology at Case Western Reserve to become professor of biology at the Memorial University of Newfoundland in St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada.

Mary Elizabeth (Molly) Horst, '67, daughter of PAUL and DOROTHY OSBORN HORST, was married Aug. 17 to Ted Raphael '67, son of Frank Raphael, '34.

MARION CONANT McPherson has left Case Western Reserve University, where she was assistant professor of social work, to become district secretary of Family and Children's service, Twinsburg, Ohio.

1934

The DEAN H. KELSEYS now live in Reading, Pa., where he is Albright College's new vice president-business.

1935

WALTER W. HELLER, Univ. of Minnesota professor of economics and former presidential economic adviser, recently received the U.S. Treasury Dept.'s Distinguished Service Award. The award was received for his work as a member of the Advisory Committee on International Monetary Arrangements. Walter has been active as an adviser on economic affairs in the presidential campaign of Hubert Humphrey.

1936

BERTRAM CROCKER, t, has been promoted to professor of sociology at Monmouth College, West Long Branch, N.J. He joined the Monmouth faculty in 1957. Previously he was director of teacher training at Ricker College, Maine, and taught at Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico, Capitol University, Briarcliff Junior College and the University of Dubuque.

Miss Susan Ellen Yinger and Rankin Johnson III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rankin Johnson Jr. (NUALA A. FROST), were married July 6 at Fairchild Chapel, Oberlin. The bride is the daughter of Prof. J. Milton Yinger of the sociology department at Oberlin, and Mrs. Yinger.

1937

JOHN ADAM JR., CPCU, vice president of State Mutual Life Assurance Co. of America, Worcester, Mass., has been elected to the board of Hanover Insurance Co., New York. The two companies recently became affiliated.

HENRY J. BOOKER has been appointed organist of New York Ave. Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C. This is the church where Abraham Lincoln was a member and the late Dr. Peter Marshall was pastor.

VIRGINIA RHOADS FRYE was married Sept. 5 in Youngstown, Ohio, to Karl L. Feters, director of research for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

PAO-CH'EN LEE is chairman of the Chinese and Oriental Studies at the University of Iowa. This is a new position, after 15 years serving as chairman of the Chinese-Mandarin language department at the Defense Language Institute West Coast Branch in Monterey, Calif.

1938

MRS. ELINOR R. HANES is instructor in French and Spanish at Tyler Jr. College in Tyler, Tex. Her address is 3301 S. Broadway, Apt. A-21.

STEVEN J. MARK, professor of science education at Kent State Univ., is publishing an article this year in each issue of *The Instructor*, nationally circulated publication used by 700,000 elementary school teachers and educators. The August-September issue contained a science experiment by Dr. Mark which explained how liquids hold together.

1939

Marguerite L. Martin, '65, daughter of EDWIN W. MARTIN and Emma Rose Hubbard Martin, '41, was married Aug. 3 in New York to R. Christopher Cairns, '65, son of Robert W., '30, and Katherine Kuhn Cairns, '31.

DAVID W. NEWCOMB has been appointed general sales manager of the electrical components division of the Bendix Corp. in Sidney, N.Y.

1940

O. WILLARD BIDWELL, professor of agronomy at Kansas State University, has been named a fellow of the Soil Conservation Society of America. He serves as soil representative on the U.S. national committee for the International Union for Quarternary Research, and has been a consultant and expert witness on land quality for the Dept. of Justice since 1963.

R. WINFIELD SMITH has been elected president of the National School Boards Association. Since 1952, Win has been executive director of the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis and Health Society.

WILLIAM H. TALLMADGE, faculty member of State University College at Buffalo, has received a research grant to study and record the traditional musical form of "white spirituals" in Kentucky. Last summer he toured the South, making a preliminary survey for his research.

1941

The Rev. IRVING F. BEAL, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Boonville, N.Y., has moved to Trenton, N.J., and is attending Princeton Seminary.

GEORGE A. T. WALKER has been appointed visiting professor of music at the Univ. of Colorado. His "Antifonys," a chamber work in two versions, written for the New England Festival, was performed at Bennington College and the Univ. of Mass. in August.

1942

ANN BOWEN, associate professor of music at Lake Forest College, conducted research last summer under a Ford Foundation grant for faculty development in the humanities.

DICK McCLELLAND represented Oberlin at the inauguration last spring of Dr. Ralph Scales as president of Wake Forest University.

1943

ELEANOR JACOBS COOLEY received her M.A. in English from Kent State University. She teaches English at Oberlin High School.

Carolyn A. Reith, '68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. Reith (EMMA ABEL), was married Aug. 17 to Edward F. McKelvey, '68.

1944

Capt. CYRUS F. FITTON has become commanding officer of the USS Sylvania, a combat stores ship, home-ported in Naples.

1945

Mrs. Leo J. Dee (ELAINE EVANS) has been named curator of drawings and prints

at the Smithsonian Institution's Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Design in New York City. She has been assistant curator of drawings and prints at the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York for the past six years.

Willard R. Terry, husband of IRENE BOENING Terry, has retired from military service after 20 years and is assistant professor of business law at Ferris State College, Big Rapids, Mich.

1946

PETER F. COOK JR. is on leave this year from Austin Peay State Univ., Clarksville, Tenn., to do doctoral study in composition at Peabody Institute in Baltimore.

Illinois State University has appointed Mrs. Tourgee A. De Bose (TELLA MARIE COLE) assistant professor of music. She is a candidate for a doctor of music degree at Indiana. Tella Marie taught music at Southern University, Baton Rouge, from 1946 until 1966 and was a graduate assistant in piano at Indiana University during 1966-67.

1947

Mrs. GERALDINE KULLMAN Behrendt has been awarded a master of music degree by Manhattan School of Music, New York.

HAROLD F. WILSON has been promoted by Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, to assistant director of research with responsibility for the research program in plastic films, analytical chemistry and agricultural and sanitary chemicals. Fred joined Rohm and Haas in 1950 and was promoted to research supervisor of the agricultural and sanitary chemicals laboratories in 1963.

1948

THOMAS W. ALTHOUSE received a master of fine arts degree in sculpture in June from Temple University.

NANCY J. BEELER received her M.Ed. from Kent State in August. She majored in elementary administration and supervision.

PATRIC L. CAVANAUGH is head of the department of health, physical education and recreation at Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti. Before his appointment, Pat was on the staff of the Univ. of Detroit for 14 years. He and his wife, Virginia, live in Detroit with their six children, aged 8 to 19.

MARILYN A. DOMER, associate professor of social science at George Williams College, Downers Grove, Ill., received the Ph.D. in social science education at Ball State Univ. in August.

KENNETH G. GEHRET is the new education editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*.

EDWARD P. GOOD has joined the legal staff of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit. He and his wife, Justine, are living in Farmington, Mich., with their five children.

Mrs. Robert E. King (JANE KLEIN) received a master of arts degree in the psychology of reading from Temple University last February.

Mrs. Li Fook Tai (ALICE YUI LI) is moving with her family from Kowloon, Hong Kong, to Canada.

Mrs. PATRICIA MONFORT WHIKEHART and her three children, David, Jocelyn and Paula are living in Normal, Ill. She is assistant professor of music at Illinois State Univ.

1949

The American Harp Society Conference last June in Santa Barbara, Calif., was organized and managed by SUZANNE JOHNSTONE BALDERSTON. The 163 harpists gave public concerts before large audiences. Oberlinians attending and participating included MAHLON BALDERSTON, Lucy Lewis of the Conservatory faculty, and Charles Kleinstein, '51.

1950

WALTER J. BRENNAN is assistant professor of piano at Westminster Choir College, Princeton, N.J., this year.

The Rev. LEWIS P. COMPTON, 't, is pastor of Trinity United Methodist Church,

Flint, Mich. He formerly held pastorates in the Detroit area and at First Church in Bay City. Since 1963 he had been pastor of the Gaylord church in Flint.

Mrs. Frederick L. Keefe (CAROLYN BERGLUND) received her master of arts in speech from Temple University in February.

MARTHA B. THORNTON Schauflier began a new assignment as assistant professor of religion and assistant dean of student at Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va., in September. She earned a doctorate from Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn., in 1962.

BRUCE L. WATERHOUSE represented Oberlin at the Sept. 29 inauguration of the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John J. McGrath as president of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.

American University has awarded a master of arts degree in anthropology to Mrs. Charles Windle (JAN FOLK).

1951

DONALD E. BARRETT has returned to Tennessee State University as associate professor of music after a two-year leave of absence. His address is 925 Bradford Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37204.

Mr. and Mrs. WALTER DENNIG, 't, (JO-ANNE THOMPSON) are living in Freiburg, Germany. Walter is director of a seminary for social work and religious education. They have four children. Guests last summer included the DICK BREDENBERGS, 't, (HULDA DAWSON).

1952

The Rev. DAVID J. JAMIESON has moved from Goshen, Ind., where he was pastor of Plymouth United Church of Christ, to LaGrange, Ill., where he is associate secretary of the Council for Lay Life and Work, United Church of Christ.

GERTRUDE VUTZ LINDENER received her B.D. degree in June from Crane Theological School of Tufts Univ. and was called immediately to be minister of the United Church in Bethel, Vt. She and her children, Margo, 13, and Peter, 10, live in a roomy parsonage. Gertrude's article, "Powder in the Pulpit," appeared in the spring issue of *The Unitarian Christian*.

ALDO MANCINELLI represented the U.S. in August as a juror at the 20th annual "Ferruccio Busoni" international piano competition in Bolzano, Italy. Aldo, an associate professor of piano at the Univ. of Tulsa, won the competition in 1954 while studying in Europe on a Fulbright scholarship. He has given more than 250 concerts in North America, Asia, Africa, Europe and South America.

WILLIAM RAY, who has been singing in Europe since 1954, spent a few days in Oberlin in July studying the lead role in Gunther Schuller's opera "The Visitation." Mrs. Ray (Carrie Kellogg '45), also a singer, attended the Teachers' Performance Institute.

1953

RONALD DiLORENZO has been promoted to assistant professor of English at Sacred Heart University, Fairfield, Conn. He and his wife, the former Bernadette Lucas, '55, now have six children.

Dr. MICHAEL OGDEN has been appointed chief of Professional Assignment and Research Branch, Division of Indian Health, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, U.S. Public Health Service. Dr. Ogden is responsible for recruitment, assignment and professional training, including career development, of 400 physicians employed in the Indian health program, and for promoting and coordinating clinical research activities.

AUGUSTUS S. (Gus) POTTER has left the service of the Boy Scouts of America after 10 years to become director of recreation for the town of North Hempstead, L.I.

In January 1969, RICHARD W. SALES will begin teaching ethics in the recently established Federal Theological Seminary at Alice in the Cape Province of South Africa.

Bruce Erik Smith was born Aug. 4 to Mr. and Mrs. FLOYD LESLIE SMITH.

1954

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie Jr. (ANN H. BEACH) is teaching in the public school system of Chelmsford, Mass. Previous experience included practice teaching at Oberlin High School, as well as teaching in Wadsworth, Ohio, Carnegie, Pa., and the Maynard (Mass.) school system.

Mr. and Mrs. RALPH GERKE (Betsy Thompson, '53) are living in Bloomfield, Conn., where Ralph teaches English at the high school and Betsy works part time as a delivery room nurse at Hartford Hospital. They have six children; Thompson, 9; Margaret, 8; Peter, 6; David, 5; James, 3; and Christopher, 2.

ROBERT G. HUMISTON has received his Ph.D. in music from the University of Iowa.

EDWIN MEHLHAFF, 't, is serving the Fremont (Neb.) Congregational Church.

NANSIE S. SHARPLESS has started tenure on a National Science Foundation graduate fellowship at Wayne State Univ., where she is working towards a Ph.D. in biochemistry. Last spring she was elected to full membership in Sigma Xi.

The Rev. ALLEN THOMAS SNYDER, 't, is pastor of the Bethesda United Methodist Church and also serves as superintendent of Epworth Park at Bethesda, Ohio.

JAMES B. WOLF has received his Ph.D. from U.C.L.A. and is a member of the department of history at the Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Col. He and his wife, Nurit, had their first child, Alexander, this year.

Mrs. Wilfrid Zogbaum (MARTA ELVIA VIVAS) and her son, Wilfred Jr., 8, are living in New York City. Marta is doing free lance editorial work. Her husband, a sculptor, died in 1965.

1955

Mr. and Mrs. HORACE W. BRIGGS II (MARY ANN THIERGARTNER) have moved from Vermont to California. Hod is teaching Asian courses in the history department at California State College at Hayward (just across the Bay from San Francisco).

NANCY KALLAY CARNEY appeared as the Mother Abbess in "The Sound of Music" at the Fresno (Calif.) Community Theatre. She has been instrumental in promoting the Children's Playhouse Program among the schools.

JUAN LEVY, who has been teaching piano in Mainz, Germany, married Miss Hadumoth Friedrich there last June. Juan taught musicology at the University of Mexico for a semester beginning February 1968.

ANTHONY S. PAPALIA received his doctorate in guidance and student personnel at the State Univ. of New York at Albany's June commencement. He is director of counseling and testing at the State Univ. of New York at Cortland. His dissertation studied the characteristics of selected low-achieving, high-potential male college freshmen subjected to a specialized reading and study skills program. Tony has been at Cortland since 1961. He and Mrs. Papalia (Ruth Wickersham, '56) have three daughters, Mary, Jean and Anne.

Mrs. W. S. Slater (COURTENAY MURPHY SLATER) has received a Ph.D. in economics from American University.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Spoon (HELEN WELCKER) have moved to Richmond, Ind., where Ken is assistant administrator of Reid Memorial Hospital.

JOAN ELIZABETH STEINER is an instructor in English at Drew University, Madison, N.J. She previously taught in junior high school and at the Univ. of Michigan, and worked on the staff of Congressman Weston E. Vivian of Michigan, serving as his personal secretary for the past year.

1956

The Rev. JOHN W. (JACK) BRUCE, 't, pastor of the Congregational Church, Twinsburg, Ohio, is the new president of Twinsburg's AFS exchange program.

Rev. ROBERT D. FRALEY, 't, and family have moved from Santa Ana, Calif., to Moorpark, Calif., on a new appointment with the Methodist Church.

ROBERT W. FULLER, a physicist with the Battelle Memorial Institute's Seattle Research Center, has been appointed dean of the faculty and college professor at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He served as instructor and assistant professor of physics at Columbia from 1961 through 1966. During the academic year 1966-67 he was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies at Wesleyan Univ.

F. BERNARD HUNTER has become chairman of the music department at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga. In June he gave an organ recital at Saint Thomas Church in New York City. During the past year he has given recitals at the Cleveland Museum of Art, Kent State University and Hiram College. Last summer he was practicing and doing research at Harvard in preparation for the qualifying doctoral examinations at Indiana University.

PAUL PHILLIP PREISING is San Jose City College's new director of research and development for the district. His main duties are to develop two new campuses and research federal grants. He had been educational research director for Santa Clara County since 1966.

EDWARD REICH and Margaret Olivia Hington were married July 9 in Philadelphia and are residing in Bratenahl, Ohio. The bride graduated from Western Reserve and did graduate work at Cleveland State. Ed has done graduate work at North Carolina State Univ. School of Architecture and at Western Reserve.

1957

Mr. and Mrs. LOUIS E. AULD (Elizabeth "Biz" Schoonmaker, '65) have a son, Philip Ragner, born in September, and named for Mme. Jeanne Ragner at French House. Lou completed his Ph.D. in French at Bryn Mawr College last spring. The Aulds live in Haydenville, Mass.

JAMES L. COMPERE has been promoted by Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. from assistant actuary to assistant director of underwriting.

ROGER A. HAVRANEK has been promoted to assistant professor of voice at Indiana University.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert S. Heineman (MARGARET ANDRUS) moved to Philadelphia in August and discovered their next door neighbors were Tom and Shirley (Carpenter) Garth, both '56. Herb is now an associate professor of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College. The Heinemans have three children: Lisa, 6; James, 5; Susie, 3.

The Warren Strandbergs (ADRIENNE MOTTER) have moved from Elmhurst, Ill., to Grand Fords, N.D. Warren is working with the New School for Behavioral Studies in Education at the Univ. of North Dakota.

RICHARD W. STROM has been attending a course in the management of weapon and support systems conducted by the Air Force Institute of Technology's Defense Weapons Systems Management Center at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. GLENN E. SWOPE (CAROLE TEMPEST) are living in Buxton, Maine. He is the new pastor of Tory Hill Church. They have five children.

1958

JOANNE LOUISE DEARDORFF was married Aug. 10 to Malcolm Charles Daykin in Gettysburg, Pa. She is an instructor of music at Kent State University and he is a manufacturers' representative. They live in Kent.

DAVID DREWS GLADFELTER married Valerie Garber of Wyndmoor, Pa., July 10. She is an alumna of Brandeis and the Rutgers Graduate School of Social Work.

WILLIAM H. HEILES is assistant professor of music at the Univ. of Illinois, Chicago, Circle. He had been assistant professor at Western Michigan since 1964.

Mr and Mrs. Robert McJimsey (MARI-ANNA PRESLER) have a son, George Dun-

SEVENTY-TWO of the 729 freshmen who enrolled at Oberlin this year and four of the 47 other entering students are sons or daughters of Oberlin alumni. Each of these newcomers is pictured on this or the following seven pages.

This year's incoming students came from 44 states, the District of Columbia, and 12 foreign countries. Canada, Columbia, England, Hong Kong, Korea and South Vietnam are represented by native students, Japan and Thailand by both native students and Americans living abroad; Austria, Belgium, India and Nigeria by Americans living abroad.

Among the 18 National Merit

Scholars in the class of 1972 are two Presidential Scholars, Lora G. Ching of Lihue, Hawaii, and Janice A. Derr of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Twenty other freshmen hold Glen Gray, Seabury C. Mastick, Procter and Gamble, Alfred P. Sloan, and alumni-sponsored scholarships.

Sloan scholars are Frederick Dreiling of Blacksburg, Va.; Louis Huber of Florissant, Mo.; Eric R. Retrum of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and John Wooley of Nashville, Tenn. Oberlin is one of four Ohio institutions participating in the Sloan program and 10 of Oberlin's upperclassmen received renewal grants for their scholarships.

Five newly completed dormitories are in use for the first time and 80-year-old Talcott has become a special purpose dormitory, Afro-American House.

Two of the new residences, Lord House for 38 men and Saunders House for 43 women, also are special purpose dormitories under the Y-sponsored Experiment in Modern Living. The program is best described as a commitment to concern for the community and the educational process.

The other three new houses—Zechiel near the Field House, Barnard and Men II on North Professor—each accommodate 40 men.



ABOVE: Jenni Aerni (Col. Francis, '35), Molly Axtmann (Elbert and Annette Corfman Axtmann, both '44), Nancy Ballou (Patricia Kennedy Ballou, '46), Victoria Bigelow, '70 (Rev. Harry, '45t), Lloyd Blanchard, '71 (Richard, '43), Christine Boardman (Marion Judd Boardman, '38). BELOW: Daniel Bornstein (Dr. Harold, '46), John Burgess (David, '39), James Burns (Stanley and Dorothy Swigert Burns, both '41), Pamela Butler, '71 (Dr. Robert and Barbara Parke Butler, both '41), Carolyn Clark (Roy, '39), Margaret Cobb (Lucy Dyson Cobb, '40).

can, born July 17. Bob teaches history at Colorado College. They live in Colorado Springs.

CHARLES E. NAIRN is director of library services at Lake Superior State College, Marie, Mich. For the past four years, he was head librarian at Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. CLYDE R. PERRY (Charlene Chitambar, '59) have returned from the American School in New Delhi, where they have been teaching vocal and instrumental music since 1964. After a trip through Europe they are living at 1911 Downesville Pike in Hagerstown, Md., where both have teaching jobs with the Washington County board of education.

PAUL ROBY, faculty member at Kansas State Univ., was a teaching assistant at the Univ. of Colorado's College of Music last summer. He presented a violin recital in August.

Dr. ZEBULON C. TAINTOR is assistant clinical professor of psychiatry at the Univ. of Buffalo. He spent two months in South Vietnam last summer, serving with the American Medical Association's volunteer physicians program.

1959

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Nagy (ANN MENDIEK) have moved from Avon Lake to Lorain, Ohio, with their two children, Robert Richard, 3, and Elizabeth Ann, 1. Bob became a partner, Aug. 1, in the law firm of Jenson (Robert Jenson, '56), Mackin & Nagy, with offices in Avon Lake. Ann resigned her position as director of Christian education at the First Congregational Church in Lorain, and is teaching a half-day kindergarten in the Lorain Public Schools. She was involved in a citizens' campaign to discern and attempt to change conditions contributing to teacher unrest.

The GEORGE M. ROSENSTEINS JR. (HARRIET MCGOVAN) have a daughter, Beth Jeanne, born June 25. George is teaching at Franklin and Marshall College.

HARVEY S. WALDMAN and Myriam Gaten were married in ceremonies conducted by Rabbi Morris Goodblatt in Philadelphia, Pa., and Rabbi Hayon in Barranquilla, Colombia. Myriam and Harvey currently reside at the Rittenhouse Claridge on Rittenhouse Square in Philadelphia.

1960

Dr. RICHARD L. BENNETT and his wife, Dorothy, have their third child, Ann Marie, born May 21. Dick is in the last year of his residency in obstetrics-gynecology at Akron City Hospital where he was elected chief of house staff officers.

SMITH R. BRITTINGHAM has been appointed instructor in English at St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va. He and his wife (MARJORIE WOOD) are "happy to join Mr. and Mrs. W. Hayden Boyers, long-time friends, in an effort to serve this predominantly Negro school in any way possible."

KENNETH BURNETT is teaching strings and orchestra in grades 7-12 in Rockford, Ill., public schools.

Rev. and Mrs. ROBERT M. CASSELS (SHEILA E. FRAZER) are living in Plymouth, Mass., where Bob is associate minister in the Church of the Pilgrimage. He is also taking courses at Boston Univ. School of Theology for a Master of Sacred Theology degree. Sheila hopes to continue lessons in organ and practice in Plymouth. The Cassels have two sons, John and Chris.

and a year-old daughter, Elizabeth Marie. Their address: 8 Holmes Terrace.

Mr. and Mrs. KENNETH D. COUTTS (Nancy Crowe, '61) have a son, Douglas Alan, born in July. Their daughter, Carol, was 3 in October. The children's maternal grandmother is Helen Zimmerman Crowe, '34; their paternal uncle and aunt are Curtis Coutts, '58 and Jane Gray Coutts, '57. The Coutts family is living in Greendale, Wis., while Ken has a post-doctoral fellowship at Marquette Medical School, Dept. of Physiology.

JOAN YARBOROUGH Cowan, and her husband, Robert, will give the first performance of a two-piano work when the New Orleans Philharmonic-Symphony plays Nov. 18 in Montevallo, Ala., under the auspices of Alabama College. Both Cowans are members of the Alabama College faculty.

THEODORE E. DOANE and family now live in Manistique, Mich., where Ted has a new assignment as pastor of the Manistique Church and is associate director of the board of education for the church.

WILLIAM R. FORTNER, t, has been elected president of the United Cerebral Palsy Association of Cleveland.

A son, Jeffrey, was born July 11 to Mr. and Mrs. Ariel Halpern (MIMI HALPERN). The Halperns' daughter, Joann, is now 2 years old. Mimi teaches neuroanatomy at Downstate Medical Center (State University

STAUFFER) is making her home in Frederick, Md., while her husband is in Vietnam with the Air Force. The Van Sants have two daughters; Polly, 5; Amy, 4. Son Scott was born in Tampa, Fla., in March.

JAMES W. WHITAKER has been promoted to associate professor of history at Iowa State University.

1961

Last July RICHARD M. BAKER began a two-year appointment as instructor and fellow in medicine and psychiatry at the Univ. of Rochester School of Medicine.

The Rev. JACK BATTEN, t, has become minister of the First Congregational Church, Rapid City, S.D. He and his wife, Margaret, have two children, Lawrence, 12, and Catherine, 9.

JOSEPH B. DUCKWORTH has completed his study at Wayne State Univ. and is teaching educational psychology at San Diego State College.

JOHN HUNTINGTON and his wife are playing in the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra—John is principal trombone and Sally is assistant principal cellist. Sally completed her music education degree at the University of Wisconsin during the summer of 1968.

ROBERT MONTGOMERY JONES has received his master of library science degree from Kent State University.

where Barry has a two-year assignment in the program office of USAID.

Mr. and Mrs. GENE THURSBY (Marilyn Percy, '62) are in India for six months study in Delhi, Lucknow and Allahabad. Gene is gathering information about the Arya Samaj movement during the two decades preceding India's independence. En route home, the Thursbys will spend two months in London. Both hope to complete their doctorates at Duke University in 1970, Gene in history of religions, and Marilyn in elementary school curriculum and instruction.

1962

ROBERT L. BARNETT, engineer with the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Co., was one of 45 Bell System operating company engineers who recently graduated with the final class of the operating engineers training program at Bell Telephone Laboratories, Holmdel, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Baughman (CAROLYN E. ENGLAND) have moved from Brocton, Mass., to Mayfield Heights, Ohio. Carolyn is teaching Junior High vocal music in the Bedford Public Schools while her husband is studying at Case Western Reserve University.

LEWIS BUCKLER has been appointed pastor of the Methodist Church in Buck-



ABOVE: Virginia Darcy (Melodia Blackmarr Darcy, '41), Catherine Davis (Nancy Chapin Davis, '48), Robert Deichert (Marilyn Boyer Deichert, '46), Paul Demmer (Delbert and Julia Demmer, both '49), Marjorie DeVault (Barbara Williams DeVault, '49), Barbara Eastman (Arthur, '40, and Berenice Miller Eastman, '39). BELOW: Kathryn Easton (Anne Crosby Easton, '37), John Erb (Mary Tyler Erb, '32), Steven Fay (Lawrence, '42, and Helen Duncan Fay, '43), Joanne Fisher (Helen Bluhm Fisher, '42), Benjamin Forbes (Ellen Fuller Forbes, '47, and Irving Forbes, '47), Dennis Forney (Robert, '40, and Elizabeth Marvin Forney, '40).

of New York).

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Jenkins (MARY LEE BATES) have moved into their new home in Spartanburg, S.C. The Jenkins' daughter, Susan, is 6; her brother, Stevie, is 5. Somehow, Mary Lee finds time for a few harp students.

GARRETT K. JOHNSON is science instructor at the City and Country School in Greenwich Village, where he is also doing research in crystal growth. His previous work as a research electrochemist with Leesona Moos Laboratories of Great Neck, N.Y., resulted in three publications, with a fourth in preparation.

The Rev. MARK E. POOLE, t, is the new pastor of Hathaway United Methodist Church in Garfield Heights, Ohio. Previously he was assistant pastor of Shoregate United Methodist Church in Willowick, Ohio.

DAVID SCHWARTZ has been named assistant trust operations officer of the Liberty National Bank, East Aurora, N.Y.

NANCY LOU SCHWARTZ has been promoted to associate professor at Carnegie-Mellon University's Graduate School of Industrial Administration.

Mrs. Bradley Van Sant (NANCY S.

MICHAEL LIPSKY and his wife, Suzanne, are living in Madison, Wis., where he is assistant professor of political science and special assistant to the chancellor for disadvantaged student programs. Joshua McClain Lipky was born in February.

DONALD C. (TOM) MCKAY JR. is doing public relations work for the Boston, Mass., parks and recreation department in its efforts to meet Boston's urban crisis. After receiving his M.A. degree in government from Boston Univ. in August 1967, Tom was active in Kevin White's successful campaign for mayor. Tom's BU thesis covered the French Communist Party from 1944-64.

The Rev. JAMES M. REGESTER, t, is the new pastor at Collingwood Presbyterian Church in Toledo after serving 12 years as associate minister and minister of Christian Education at Parma-South Presbyterian in Parma Heights.

DR. EDWIN A. RUTSKY and Judith Morse of Shaker Heights, Ohio, were married Aug. 18. Judy is a certified dental assistant. Ed is chief resident in medicine at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital.

ESTHER SHULL and Barry Riley were married April 20 in La Verne, Calif. After the wedding they left for Kampala, Uganda,

eystown Md.

Dr. BRYAN ROY DAVIS has been selected by his fellow interns and supervising residents at Cincinnati (Ohio) General Hospital to receive the first annual Upjohn achievement award as the outstanding intern in the 1967-68 group. Competition for this honor included Bryan's wife, Dr. Maryellen Strassburger Davis, also an intern in the teaching hospital in the Univ. of Cincinnati Medical Center. Both are continuing their training as residents at Cincinnati General Hospital, he in the department of internal medicine and she in the department of psychiatry.

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Elliott (KATHRYN UPDEGROVE) are living in Murray, Ky., where he is teaching French horn and theory at Murray State Univ. and she is busy catching up on her flute and clarinet practicing.

GERALDINE ELMER is teaching string music in the Liverpool, N.Y., public schools.

Mr. and Mrs. U. Henry Gerlach (RUTH M. WARREN) have moved to Champaign, Ill., where he is assistant professor of Germanic languages and literatures at the University of Illinois. They have two daughters, Rebecca, 2 and Linda, born in July.

Eline Gail Griff, of Shaker Heights, Ohio,

was married July 14 to ROBERT S. KIRSNER. She is a graduate of Barnard College. Bob received his master's degree in linguistics from Columbia, where he now is a doctoral candidate.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Harris (KATE M. CLARK) live in New York City where Donald is project specialist with the Ford Foundation. Their son, Scott, is almost two years old; his sister, Natalie was born in July.

JAMES M. LELAND has been appointed assistant professor of music, chapel organist and choirmaster at Hollins College. He is also working toward a Ph.D. degree at Northwestern.

JOHN K. MUTH is teaching at The International School of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He received his MAT from Johns Hopkins last February.

EDWARD N. REYNOLDS is doing research at Brandeis Univ. with Abraham Maslow, president of the American Psychological Association. When he left Kent State to accept the Brandeis appointment, his former students presented him with honors "in appreciation for outstanding teaching and creative efforts to make learning meaningful." In June, Ed completed work on his doctorate in social psychology at Case Western Reserve, where he also taught part-time.

JOHN K. SHANK was one of two Ohio State doctoral candidates to receive a grant from the American Institute of Certified

(Philippines) District. He is working with the United Methodist Church in a program to help the 10 established churches in the district.

NEIL M. WHITE is associate director of the Mahoning Valley Health Planning Association, Youngstown, Ohio.

OLIVER C. ZAFIRIOU has accepted a position in the chemistry department at Haverford College. His wife (MARSHA HAHN) hopes to find a teaching job in the area.

DAVID W. ZIEGLER and Rena M. Spiro were married June 23 in Brookline, Mass. David received his Ph.D. in political science from Harvard in June and is an associate professor at Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Wash. His wife, a 1963 Radcliffe graduate, has been a psychiatric caseworker with the Jewish Family Service Agency in San Francisco.

1963

STEVEN J. ANDERSON is head of the piano department at Furman Univ. Previously he taught two years in New Jersey and studied privately. He has begun work toward his doctor of music degree at Florida State Univ.

DAVID BRESNICK spent the summer in France and is studying for his Ph.D. in political science at Columbia. He received

and August his handblown glass was exhibited in the Aurora Memorial Library in Ravenna, Ohio.

DAVID A. EVANS has received a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology.

ROBERT ALLEN FINCH and Louise H. Rogers, '64, were married in June. They live in Waltham, Mass., where she is a research technician at Brandeis U. and he is continuing research on a PHS post-doctorate fellowship at Brandeis.

PRISCILLA FULLERTON is teaching piano, organ and music theory this year at Allegheny College. She received her master's in piano at the Univ. of Illinois in 1967 where she did further study plus private teaching last year.

Mr. and Mrs. DAVID GITLITZ (Elizabeth Strong, '64) have returned from a year of camping and studying abroad. After 5 months in Israel studying Hebrew, they devoted themselves to amateur archaeology in Turkey before returning to Madrid, where David finished his Ph.D. in Spanish. He is assistant professor at Indiana Univ.

Dr. JOHN ROLLAND GLADIEUX married Lucinda Jean Heck on June 22 in Zanesville, Ohio. The couple live in New Haven, Conn., where Lucinda has joined the nursing staff at Yale-New Haven Hospital, and John is a resident in radiology at Yale Univ. Hospital.

BARBARA ABRAHAM is now Mrs. Harlan Welborn Hadley. They were married



ABOVE: Betha Gutsche (David and Alice Carr Gutsche, both '43), Ann Halteman (Alfred, '43), Richard Harris (Monroe, '42, and Gwendolyn Hamilton Harris, '48), Michael Harrow (Alan, '42), Leslie Hauss (Amy Taub Hauss, '43), David Hayden (Joel, '43). BELOW: Winifred Hodge (Max, '49, and Virginia Davis Hodge, '48), Andrew Hosier (William, '41), Angela Jelliffe (Rebecca Rio Jelliffe, '50), Kent Keyser (Sarah Bradfield Keyser, '34), Rebecca Kutz (Marie Brooks Kutz, '43), Betsy Lawrence (Dr. Homer and Barbara Cooley Lawrence, both '35).

Public Accountants for basic research. His study will focus on the function of accounting as a user-oriented science of financial measurement.

MARGARET JEAN SMITH was married to Scott Arighi July 25 in Portland, Ore. She received a master's degree in chemistry from the Univ. of Wisconsin where she was an instructor in chemistry at its Fox Valley Campus. Her husband, an associate professor of chemistry at the Univ. of Portland, received his doctorate at Wisconsin. The Arighis are living in Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. STEVEN R. STEURY (JANE S. HAVELL) are living in Lemoore, Calif., where Steve is chief of neuropsychiatry at the Naval Hospital, Lemoore Naval Air Station. Their son, Steven Neil, is almost a year old.

CHARLES D. THOMPSON has received a master of science degree from American University.

STEPHEN VANEK JR. has received an experienced teacher fellowship for study in education at Stanford University during 1968-69. For the past four years Steve has been teaching third grade in Homer, Alaska.

NONATO U. VENGCO, has been appointed district superintendent for Zambales

his law degree from Columbia and has passed the New York State Bar.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Chesebro (JOAN BURGESS) both received M.D. degrees from Harvard in June. Bruce received the Borden Prize for the most outstanding research done by a member of the graduating class and graduated magna cum laude. They are living at 820 Fremont St., Apt. 1, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025.

PAULA CULP, who spent the summers of 1956-59 as a student at the Interlochen, Mich., National Music Camp, spent last summer as the only woman on the camp's percussion faculty. She is now a percussionist in the Minneapolis Symphony.

ELIZABETH L. MANCE and Krin deJonge were married June 22 in Washington, D.C. Elizabeth studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels, where her husband, a graduate of the Netherlands College for International Commerce in Breukelen, is a marketing executive for Procter & Gamble, Benelux.

CARL F. (FRITZ) DREISBACH, now an instructor in the Toledo Museum of Art's School of Design, spent last summer as instructor and visiting artist at The Penland School of Crafts in N. Carolina. During July

April 21 in Washington, D.C. After a wedding trip to Spain, the couple settled in Washington, where Harlan, an architect, works with Kent Cooper and Associates. Barbara is doing free lance photography.

Mr. and Mrs. JAMES C. HICKMAN (Carole J. Stentz, '64) are living at 501 South St., Pullman, Wash. Early last summer Carole received her master's degree from the Univ. of Oregon, and Jim has completed his doctorate in biology. Jim is teaching biological science and botany at Washington State University.

Mrs. Jonathan Holden (GRETCHEN WELTZHEIMER) has received a master's degree in social work from Rutgers University.

KAREN KEENE is working toward her master's degree in organ at the School of Sacred Music, Union Theological Seminary in New York City.

Sgt. PETER LARSEN, who returned from Vietnam last April, is at Ft. Bragg, N.C., in the 327th Signal Battalion. He expects to be released next February 7.

SIU-LAM LEE was married July 6. Mrs. Lee a social worker, recently received her master's degree from Case Western Reserve University.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Lindeman (JANET LINDHOLM) have been accepted for Peace Corps training to teach secondary English in the Philippines. This will be a return "home" for Janet who grew up in the Philippines.

Mr. and Mrs. Luis Lizondo (MARY ANN HAGENBUCH) are living in Buenos Aires. Luis has accepted a position with the Institute for the Development of Executives. Mary Ann is teaching two courses in Asian History at the Universidad del Salvador. They have a year old son.

RONALD W. MOORE received the A.M. in music from the University of Iowa in June. This year he is teaching strings in the public schools of Albert Lea, Minn. It involves high school orchestra, one junior high orchestra (in a brand new circular school), and string lessons in five elementary schools.

Mr. and Mrs. FRED MORITZ (KIRSTIN SHAFER) will spend the coming year in Hong Kong, where Fred will be studying Chinese and working on his Ph.D. thesis. They can be reached through the University Service Center, Kowloon.

MARGUERITE PARET is teaching middle school social studies in the Bedford Public Schools, Mount Kisco, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN D. PEYTON (SUE CORLEY) are living in Edmonton, Canada. John is on a post-doctoral fellowship at the Univ. of Alberta's Center for Advanced

RICHARD A. WHITNEY has joined the staff of Arthur D. Little, Inc., an international industrial research and management consulting firm with headquarters in Cambridge, Mass. He works primarily as a contracting officer.

ROY L. WIXSON is assistant university organist at Yale University and is completing the residence requirements for Yale's new DMA degree.

Mrs. Oliver Woshinsky (BARBARA REISMAN) has received a Ph.D. in French literature. In July she and her husband '61, moved to Paris, France, where he will do research for his doctoral dissertation in political science at Yale. They expect to remain for 12 to 15 months.

1964

W. FRANK AUSTIN has been promoted to vice president in charge of business expansion and public relations at B&L Management Co. in Cleveland.

BARBARA ANN FREED was married to Arthur Stephen Banner June 22 at the Freed home in Youngstown, Ohio. After a honeymoon in Maine, the couple settled in Rochester, N.Y., where both are students at the School of Medicine, University of Rochester.

DANIEL BLUMENTHAL and Janet Bernstein, Tufts '65, were married June 9 and

system in the schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry A. Dorsch (SUSAN EWING) have moved from Wheeling, W. Va., to Pittsburgh, where she is interning at Mercy Hospital and he is an anesthesiology resident at Presbyterian University Hospital. Susan received her M.D. degree from West Virginia University in May.

MAURICE DYSKEN and Signe Midelfort, '65 were married June 8 in Eau Claire, Wis. They are living in Cleveland where Maurice has received his M.D. degree from Case-Western Reserve and is interning at University Hospitals. Signe is a second-year medical student at Case-Western Reserve.

Mr. and Mr. Herbert J. Eagle (BARBARA MONROE) have moved into a new home with their two daughters, Megan, 2½, and Jonna Kayne, born last March.

ANDREW A. FISHER and his bride, Karel Crowley, are in Himachal Pradesh, India, where Andrew is field administrator for CARE.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Flumerfelt (FLORANCE CADY) are the parents of Karen Ann, born June 19 in Ithaca, N.Y. Prior to Karen's birth, Flo taught orchestra and general music in Huntington, N.Y. in 1966-67, and instrumental music in Ithaca in 1967-68. Bob designed golf courses in Huntington before returning to Ithaca as an engineering consultant. They live at 115 Campbell Ave.

Lt. (j.g.) WILLIAM K. FOGERTY is on his second tour of duty with the Seventh Fleet,



ABOVE: Nelson Lee (Robert, '33), Virginia Leedy (James, '41), James Leighninger (Robert, '39), Keith Lemmerman (Karl, '45, and Kathryn Joslin Lemmerman, '47), Lauren Lepow (Martha Lipson Lepow, '48), James Lindsay (Dennis, '38, and Elizabeth Carpenter Lindsay, '43). BELOW: John Lorenz (Edward, '47), Laurel Lyon (Bayard, '42, and Wynne Wolf Lyon, '41), Richard MacLeay (Marjorie Cameron MacLeay, '46), Margaret Metcalf (William, '47), Susan Miller (Jean MacArthur Miller, '46), Richard Mingus (Margaret Eldred Mingus, '45).

Study in Theoretical Psychology. Son Jimmy is almost a year old.

Dr. and Mrs. Stephen Pinsk (CLAIRE LANGSTON) became the parents of Rebecca Elise on July 26.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SCHOPF (Julie Morgan '65) have moved to Los Angeles, where Bill is assistant professor of geology at U.C.L.A. Julie is in the U.C.L.A. admissions office.

CAROLYN PIERI and Marc S. Shuman were married June 22 and are living in Philadelphia.

Mrs. David Sigman (MARIAN DIAMOND) has received a fellowship for graduate study in clinical psychology from Radcliffe Institute. She and her family have moved to Los Angeles, where David, '60, is a faculty member of the University of California School of Medicine.

Mr. and Mrs. ALLAN K. TURNER (Andrea Mitau, '65) have moved from Minneapolis to New York City, where Allan is a securities analyst with Clark Dodge & Co., a brokerage firm.

Mrs. William D. Wandick (LINDA QUINBY) is teaching 5th grade at Port Jefferson Station-Terryville Public Schools on Long Island. The Wandicks live at Shoestring Lane, Brookhaven, New York 11719.

are living in the old French Quarter of New Orleans. Dan received his M.D. degree from the University of Chicago in June and is doing his internship at Charity Hospital of Louisiana (Tulane University).

G. HEATHER CLARK, who formerly worked on experimental programs for IBM in San Jose, Calif., last summer took over management of the Glen Haven Nursing Home in Chippewa Lake, Ohio, after the death of her father who owned the home.

BARBARA LIMBERG and Paul G. Davis were married last April in New York City and are living in Malden, Mass. Bobbie received her master's degree in education from Tufts Univ., and then taught high school English in Wayland, Mass. She now teaches at Medford High School. Paul, who is studying for his master's degree at Boston U., is a music teacher, drama coach, and choral director in the Winchester, Mass. school system. He is also organist and choir director at Temple Shalom in Medford.

NANCY RUTH SCHNEIDER and William Edgar Deegan were married June 29 in Westfield, N.J. They live in West Hartford, Conn., where both are with the public school system. Nancy is teaching, and Bill, who attends Central Connecticut State College, is technical director of the dial select

serving aboard the destroyer U.S.S. Berkeley off the coast of North Vietnam.

Mrs. BARBARA KNISELY Gaeddert has become instructor of library science at Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, La.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ginsberg (MARGERY LINDNER) have moved to Richmond, Va., where Allen is taking a fellowship in gastroenterology at the Medical College of Virginia. They have two children, Irene, 2, and Robert, seven months.

ELIZABETH ANN McSWEENEY and Edward James Gordon were married in Boulevard, Ohio, June 15. Mr. Gordon is associated with Nationwide Insurance Co., Columbus.

PETER GREENSTON spent an extended summer in Brazil gathering data for his dissertation in economics at the Univ. of Minnesota.

Mrs. David Hearn (JAN RINALDI) has received a master of science degree in library science from Simmons College and is working as a cataloger in Northwestern University library.

KAREN L. BROWN was married to Warren R. Hudson last June. She is teaching piano and pedagogy at Columbia College, Columbia, S.C., while her husband works on

a degree in accounting at the University of South Carolina.

The Rev. Mrs. CAROL HYDE (t) is working as correctional counselor and caseworker at Alvis House, a newly-opened halfway house for ex-convicts, Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEN S. JURIS is a new English instructor at St. Louis University and completing doctoral studies at Wisconsin. He was formerly on the faculty of the Hun School in Princeton, N.J.

EZEKIEL KAUNGAMNO is attending a UNESCO seminar this fall at the Royal School of Librarianship in Copenhagen, Denmark. He is one of 15 participants chosen from applicants from 43 developing countries. Ezekiel has his masters degree in library science and teaches librarianship at ChangOmbe Teachers College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

J. PETER KINCAID is one of the co-developers of the automated reading index for C-5A manuals used by pilots, flight engineers, loadmasters and maintenance men of the U.S. Air Force. He does research to support training programs for Air Force pilots and personnel and is currently associated with the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.

HENRY F. KLEIN has received a master of fine arts degree from Ohio State.

MICHAEL D. MARCUS has been appoint-

Ph.D. from Harvard in June. She had previously received her maser's degree from the same institution.

The Rev. DONALD L. SPENCER, t, will become minister of education at the First Church in Oberlin Nov. 1. He has been minister of the First United Church of Christ at Austinburg, Ohio, for the past four years.

RICHARD STECKEL has a new address, 405-H Wadsack Drive, in Norman, Okla. Rick is teaching an introductory course in economics while studying for his doctorate at the University of Oklahoma.

GREG A. STEINKE has joined the music department, Univ. of Maryland, as instructor in oboe and music literature. He will play in the faculty quintet at the university as well as second oboe and English horn in National Gallery Orchestra in Washington.

RICHARD O. SWAIN married Marjorie Leslie Harth in Cincinnati Aug. 10. The couple honeymooned in England and now live in Ann Arbor, where Dick has a teaching fellowship at the Univ. of Michigan while working toward a Ph.D. in art history.

CONNIE ELLEN MATTHEWS and Frederick Ardell Webber were married Aug. 24 in Kent, Ohio. Their address is Box 91, Wayne State College, Wayne, Neb.

HOUGHTON D. WETHERALD, A.M., is instructor in art history at Palm Beach Junior College, Lake Worth, Fla.

HULDA LUNDSTRUM and Kenneth S. Bridgeman were married June 2 in Northfield, Minn. They are living in Durham, N.C., where he is attending Duke University Law School and she is taking graduate work at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Hulda and her husband met while they were serving with the Peace Corps in Brazil.

CAMERON BUCKLAND (M.A.T.) and Jeanie C. Morgan were married May 25 in Canton, Ohio. He teaches in the Shaker Heights school system and she is employed by the Visiting Nurse Association in Cleveland.

MARGUERITE L. MARTIN and R. CHRISTOPHER CAIRNS were married Aug. 3 in New York, and are living in New Orleans where Chris is associated with Tulane Univ. Marguerite's sister, Sylvia, '69, was maid of honor. Her grandfathers, the Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, t '13, and the Rev. Azel A. Martin, both retired missionaries, officiated.

ROBERT CHARTOFF was graduated from Columbia Law School in June and serves as law clerk in the Eastern District of Louisiana (New Orleans).

ANNE CROTSEY, M.A.T., attended an NDEA Institute in international affairs at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., this summer. Since 1965, Anne has been teaching social studies in Utica, Mich.

STEVEN L. DeHAVEN and PHILIP EHR-



ABOVE: Robert Modic (Robert, '47), Phoebe Muenger (Mary Tuttrup Muenger, '39), Margaret Neville (Dr. Laura White Neville, '43), Ruth Norton, '71 (Elaine Hoff Norton, '40), James Oesch (John, '39, and Priscilla McCormick Oesch, '41), Ruth Olmsted (Barbara Starr Olmsted, '38). BELOW: Marian Patterson (Richard, '42, and Mary Graham Patterson, '48), David Perkins (Victor, 41), Kristin Peterson (Leroy, '38, and Lois Goodenough Peterson, '37), Chris Petti (William, '38), Martha Pettit, '71 (Rev. Richard, '44, and Mary Dice Pettit, '43), Gail Phinney (Margaret Rove Phinney, '44).

ed a deputy district attorney in Los Angeles.

Major and Mrs. John S. Ott (MARCIA FRANKS) have moved to West Point, N.Y. Marcia's husband completed work on his master's degree at Georgia Tech and is an instructor at West Point. Marcia finished the season with the Atlanta Symphony and hopes to find some musical work in the area.

LAURENCE J. PLATT has moved from New York to Madison, Wis., where he is doing his pediatric internship at University Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN POLLARD (JANE GOLDBERG) are living in New York City where Stephen expects to receive his Ph.D. in experimental psychology in December and will be a post-doctoral research fellow at Columbia. Jane may take up part-time social work in the city.

JAMES D. POULTON was transferred in July from the Savanna Army Depot to the Pueblo Army Depot where he is working in ammunition as an equipment specialist. On June 29 he married Constance Ruth Lego; Kenneth Burnett, '60, was the organist. The Poultons live at 217 W. 6th Street, Apt. 403 Pueblo, Colo. 81003.

CLAIRE SIEGELBAUM received her

Pennsylvania State University has conferred an M.A. degree in Spanish on Mrs. Kin Maung Yin (PHILIPPA J. BROWN).

DENNIS A. YOUNG has received a M.D. degree from the University of Cincinnati.

MICHAEL P. ZIRINSKY has received a master of arts degree in international relations from American University.

Mrs. Andrew A. Zvara (MARCIA D. RHONE) has received a master of social work degree from Howard University. She is a caseworker in a special project with the Prince George's County department of public welfare, Maryland.

1965

Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD BASSETT (Georgia Berthelon, '63) are teaching at the American School Athens, Greece. Last summer they made a tour of the Mediterranean, stopping at most of the coastal countries.

BARBARA BAUER is spending a year in Copenhagen, learning "this most terrible Danish language" and taking courses at the university. She is working toward a doctorate in Germanic linguistics and will be back in Chapel Hill next year.

ENSAFT have been awarded Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowships to complete work for their doctorates. Phil is at Columbia University and Steven at the University of Toronto.

Rutgers University has awarded EMMANUEL B. DONGALA a master of science degree.

GAIL METCALF and Dr. Elton Embree were married June 15 in Newport, N.Y. DEBRA HOFF attended the wedding. Gail is a graduate student at San Francisco State College and her husband is a clinical psychologist at Napa State Hospital in Imola, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. GARY L. ERIKSEN (ELOISE CHRISTIANSEN) have received masters degrees from Kent State University. Hers is in education; his major was economics.

Mr. and Mrs. UWE FAULHABER (Cynthia Barrett '63) have moved to 555 Laurie Lane, #K-2, Thousand Oaks, Calif. 91360. Uwe is teaching German at California Lutheran College and Cynthia is teaching fifth grade at Simi Valley Unified School District, Simi, Calif.

Mrs. DUANE A. GOETZE (MARY IDA BAILE GOETZE) is teaching an elementary grade in Noblesville, Ind., for the second year. Duane is stationed in Chu Lai, Viet

Nam, and will complete his tour of duty in March.

DAVID GUERRERA has received his M.S. degree from Penn State and is living in Waikiki, Hawaii, where he is a production analyst/computer programmer for the Dole Pineapple Co.

ALAN W. HOUSEMAN received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence from New York University in June. He also received the Reginald Heber Smith Community Lawyer Fellowship from the University of Michigan and the University of Pennsylvania. He is now with the Detroit Legal Services program.

Mr. and Mrs. THEODORE JONES II, (CONSTANCE BULKLEY) are living in Santa Fe, N.Mex. Ted received his J.D. from the Univ. of New Mexico School of Law in June, and is law clerk for Justice N. E. Noble of the state supreme court.

Mrs. Shepard Kantor (CAROL MAASS) is teaching social studies in the Baltimore, Md., city schools and studying part time for the M.S. in history at Morgan State College.

COMMODORE J. KEITH JR. completed his army service this fall and is teaching high school instrumental music in Centerburg, Ohio.

LYNNE STAUFFER and Hossein Kermat of Tehran, Iran, were married June 29 in Washington, D.C. They are living in Wayland, Mass.

After completing Peace Corps service in

doctor degree from Ohio State.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Ritchey (NANCY VAN HOUTEN) are living in Twinsburg, Ohio, where Nancy is organist and choir director for the Twinsburg Methodist Church. Sam is in sales promotion for the General Motors Earthmoving Equipment Division. They are the parents of a daughter, Amy Lynn, born March 13, 1967, and live at 10004 Darrow Rd.

LEO ROMERO is studying at Georgetown Univ. under a Ford Foundation grant. He received his law degree from Washington Univ. in St. Louis last June and lives in Washington, D.C., with his wife (ROBIN CRAPSEY) and son, Michael.

SUSAN BOYD HAYDEN and John Merrill Russell, '64, were married Aug. 3 in Foxborough, Mass. Donna Sprunger, '67, was a bridesmaid and Terry Decima, '64, Porter Remington, '64, Tom Jones, '68, and SUSAN HAMMOCH RANISHAW were present. Jack finished his Master of Music at Boston Univ. in late July when he gave his final recital on the new organ in the Harvard Memorial Chapel. They are at home in Montpelier, Vt., at 21 Hebert Road.

American University has awarded a master of arts degree in international relations to Mrs. Paul Sebo (KATHERINE HAGEN).

Dr. PETER C. UNGARO is interning at the University of Pennsylvania. He earned his M.D. at the University of Miami.

Rev. JAMES W. VAN HOEVEN, t, has

continuing to study violin at Juillard. His address: Apt. 1101, 222 W. Rittenhouse Square.

THOMAS CHEVRAUX, MAT, returned to the States in July after completing his Peace Corps assignment in Jamaica. This year he is teaching social studies at Fairless High School, Navarre, Ohio, which is near his home in Canton.

The Rev. THOMAS EISENTROUT, t, and Mrs. Eisentrout (Virginia Szanislo, t, '65) are ministers at the First Congregational Church in Elyria. He is minister of youth and she is minister of Christian education.

CHRISTOPHER FREDERICKS and Freda Louise Eberle, '68, were married in Fairchild Chapel June 8. They spent the summer in Long Island and now live in Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Chris is working on his doctorate degree at Wayne State University's Medical School.

American University has awarded a master of arts degree in broadcasting to Mrs. Thomas Gratto (SHARON DAVIS).

ANN GUNDERSHEIMER received an M.A. in theatre from Wayne State Univ. last June and spent the summer in Philadelphia teaching English for Project Upward Bound. Since September she has been an instructor in theatre at Temple University's School of Communications and Theatre.

SARAH HADELER completed the M.A.T. in German at Cornell University in June and spent the summer studying under the Stanford University German program in



ABOVE: Jed Pollack (Betty Levin Pollack, '37) Margaret Rieth (Emma Abel Rieth, '43), Neill Roe (Arthur, '33), Alice Sessions (Geneva Mann Sessions, '39, deceased), Arthur Siebens (Arthur and Barbara Duteuple Siebens, both '43), Jennifer Siebens (Allen, '40, deceased). BELOW: Hilary Soller (Dr. Karl and Patricia Brady Soller, both '45), Alison Steiner (Ruth Riggs Steiner, '43, and Peter, '43), Ernest Swartz (Philip, '41), and Virginia Amerio Swartz, '44), Katherine Tachau (Eric, '45, and Mary Bonsteel Tachau, '48), Russell Taub (Donald and Virginia Van Horn Taub, both '47), Richard Totoiu (John, '50), John Turner (Elizabeth Hartman Turner, '44, and Dr. John, '44).

Malaysia last winter, JULIA KREBS is now with the Teachers Corps. Assigned to Boston, she will assist in the city schools and take education courses at Boston College.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivar Lundie Jr. (NANETTE A. GOMORY) have moved to Eau Claire, Wis. Ivar is instructor in music at Wisconsin State University and Nanette will teach music privately after they get settled.

WILLIAM C. McNEILL III, who has been credit analyst at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York City since his graduation, is studying for a law degree at the Univ. of Michigan.

Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Minah (BARBARA ELLIS) have moved to Ann Arbor, where he is doing postgraduate work in pedodontics at the University of Michigan. They have a daughter, Audrey Frances, born Feb. 28.

CHARLES NEWMAN and Linda Macker-sie were married May 26 in Cambridge, Mass. Charles is studying for a Ph.D. in philosophy at Brown, and his wife, a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, is working on her doctorate in history at Brown and will be teaching medieval history at Holy Cross.

PETER J. RAKAY has received the juris

become chaplain and assistant professor of Bible and Religion at Central College, Pella, Iowa. He is a candidate for the Ph.D. from Vanderbilt.

JAMES C. WORCESTER JR. has been commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve after five months in officer candidate school at Yorktown, Va. He is stationed in Washington doing navigation research.

1966

The Rev. KATHRYN BAILEY, t, has begun her work as minister for community affairs of Foundry United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C. Previously, the Rev. Miss Bailey was parish minister for Albright Memorial Evangelical United Brethren Church in Washington.

Married: JUDITH SHAFER and Daniel Burkitt in White Plains, N.Y., July 28. They live in Ann Arbor, where she is working for her master's in social work at the Univ. of Michigan and he attends law school in Detroit.

HAROLD R. BYERS has accepted a position in the first violin section of the Chamber Symphony of Philadelphia and is con-

tinuing to study violin at Juillard. His address: Apt. 1101, 222 W. Rittenhouse Square.

C. BURTON HARBISON is instructor of music and choral director at Monticello College. He was on the faculty at Southern Illinois University.

Mr. and Mrs. David Ray Howell (HARRIET LOUISE MORRIS) were married Aug. 23 in Oklahoma City. DIAN LAKE was the maid of honor. In June Harriet received an M.M. in opera from Hartt College of Music, West Hartford, Conn. Since graduating from Oberlin she has also traveled abroad and studied at the Mozarteum in Salzburg. David is a tenor and will graduate in voice performance from Oberlin next June. Harriet is teaching vocal music in three elementary schools in Lorain, Ohio. They are at home at 91 South Cedar St., Oberlin.

RANDY JONES is back in Poland, Ohio, after a two-year Peace Corps assignment in Mkwatia (pronounced Uhm-kwatya), Ghana. Randy taught young Ghanaian boys chemistry, biology and mathematics.

PATTI LIEB has moved to Oklahoma City to become harpist with the Oklahoma City Symphony. Patti also teaches harp at the Univ. of Oklahoma.

FRED CONRAD LINGE received a master of music degree from Temple University in June.

SUSAN MATHESON began a new job in June as an employment interviewer in the Department of Social Services, Division of Employment and Rehabilitation, New York City.

ERIC NELSON has been appointed Social Security district examiner trainee after passing the New York State professional careers test. Eric lives in New York City at 252 W. 91st St., 10024.

D. ELAINE WINDHAM and Gerry Queen-er, a fisheries biology major at the University of Idaho, were married in December 1965. Elaine received her A.B. degree from the Univ. of Idaho and is teaching 4th grade in Tekoa, Wash., this year while Gerry works toward a master's degree at Idaho. Elaine also helps with the vocal music in the elementary grades.

CRAIG H. ROBINSON has graduated from a VISTA training program at the Menninger Clinic in Osawatomie, Kan., and now will spend a year working in W. Virginia with the Department of Mental Health.

GEORGE R. SEAMAN is studying at the University of Texas. He has a teaching fellowship in their "String Project."

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT H. SINGER (Amy R. Thomas, '68) are living in Waltham, Mass. Rob is working toward his doctorate in biology at Brandeis. Their son, Benjamin, is a year and a half old.



ABOVE: Jennifer Valentine (Anthony, '37), David Warren (Rev. Terrell and Barbara Barre Warren, both '49). BELOW: Heather Williams (Norma and Winifred Frost Williams, both '43), Carol Woodward (Walter, '40).

MARSHA KINDALL SMITH (Mrs. Hugh) has a new assistantship at Ohio State, and teaches class piano with 14 electric pianos. Address in Columbus, 421 West 8th Ave.

NANCY B. WARREN is instructor in psychology at Cardinal Cushing College, Boston, Mass.

LUCY WOOD is a counselor in the College of Home Economics at Cornell. Her address: 190 Pleasant Grove Rd., Apt. B-1, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. Lucy has completed her masters at Arizona State and will finish her education specialized requirements in December.

1967

MARTHA E. BABCOCK became the bride June 15 in Delmar, N.Y., of James Orel Benedict of Erie, Pa. Both are teaching at Cambridge School in Weston, Mass.

ELLEN LOUISE GAY and CHRISTOPHER L. BOORSE were married June 22. Chris is continuing graduate study in philosophy at Princeton and Ellen is in a master's degree program in educational psychology at Columbia Teachers College.

PORTIA A. (POLLY) ADAMS was married to David H. Brown Sept. 1 in the Alum-

CAMPUS CALENDAR

November

- 1 Friday
OBERLIN BAROQUE ENSEMBLE,
Kulas Hall 7:30 p.m.
Robert Willoughby, *flute*; & 8:45 p.m.
Wayne Rapier, *oboe*; Daniel Domb,
violin; Fenner Douglas,
harpsichord
- 2 Saturday
SOCCER at Akron 2 p.m.
FOOTBALL, Kenyon 1:30 p.m.
CROSS COUNTRY at Baldwin-Wallace
- 4 Monday
FACULTY RECITAL,
Kulas Hall 8:30 p.m.
Wayne Rapier, *oboe*
- 7 Thursday
ASSEMBLY, Finney Chapel noon
Simon Barenbaum, *Assoc. Prof.*
of French
OBERLIN OPERA THEATER,
Hall Auditorium 8 p.m.
Donizetti's *Don Pasquale* (in English)
Roy Lazarus, *director*
- 8 Friday
OBERLIN WOODWIND QUINTET,
Warner Hall 8:30 p.m.
Robert Willoughby, *flute*;
Wayne Rapier, *oboe*; George Waln,
clarinet; Kenneth Moore, *bassoon*;
Robert Fries, *horn*
OPERA THEATER
- 9 Saturday
FOOTBALL at Ohio Wesleyan ..1:30 p.m.
CROSS COUNTRY, Baldwin-Wallace
SOCCER, Denison 2 p.m.
OBERLIN OPERA THEATER
- 10 Sunday
BALLET-CANTATA, "The Progression"
(musical score only) Joseph Wood,
composer; Kenneth Moore, *conductor*
Finney Chapel 8 p.m.
- 13 Wednesday
19th FESTIVAL OF CONTEMPORARY
MUSIC, PART I 8:30 p.m.
Student Recital of Student
Compositions—Warner Hall
- 14 Thursday
CONTEMPORARY FESTIVAL ..8:30 p.m.
- 15 Friday
CONTEMPORARY FESTIVAL ..8:30 p.m.
- 16 Saturday
FOOTBALL, Wooster 1:30 p.m.
SOCCER, at Ohio Univ. 2 p.m.
CONTEMPORARY FESTIVAL 8 p.m.
Finney Chapel
- 17 Sunday
STUDENT WOODWIND ENSEMBLE,
Kulas 4 p.m.
- 19 Tuesday
OBERLIN COLLEGE BAND 8 p.m.
Gene Young, *conductor*, Warner Hall
"THE SLAVE" and "DUTCHMAN,"
LeRoi Jones.
- 21 Thursday
ASSEMBLY, Finney Chapel noon
Simeon O. Adebo, *Under-secretary-*
general & exec. dir. of U.N. Institute
for Training & Research—Education
for What?
ARTIST RECITAL, Finney Chapel 8 p.m.
Christa Ludwig, *mezzo-soprano*
"THE SLAVE" and "DUTCHMAN"
- 22 Friday
OBERLIN COLLEGE CHORUS,
Finney Chapel 8:30 p.m.
Hugh Johnson, *conductor*
"THE SLAVE" and "DUTCHMAN"

- 23 Saturday
FACULTY RECITAL, Daniel Domb
violin, Warner Hall 8 p.m.
"THE SLAVE" and "DUTCHMAN"
- 24 Sunday
PRO ARTE ORCHESTRA, Finney
Chapel, Kenneth Moore, *conductor* 8 p.m.
- 25 Monday
FACULTY RECITAL, Warner Hall
Doris Mayes, *mezzo-soprano* ..8:30 p.m.
- 26 Tuesday
FACULTY RECITAL, Warner Hall
Joseph Schwartz, *piano* 8 p.m.
- 27 Wednesday—Thanksgiving weekend
from Nov. 27 4:30 p.m.—Monday, Dec.
2, 8 a.m.
- 30 Saturday
BASKETBALL at Otterbein 8 p.m.
HOCKEY, Hillsdale 8 p.m.

December

- FACULTY RECITAL, Warner Hall
Garth Peacock, *organ* 8:30 p.m.
- 3 Tuesday
OBERLIN BRASS ENSEMBLE 8 p.m.
Warner Hall, Gene Young, *conductor*
- 4 GILBERT AND SULLIVAN PLAYERS,
Gondoliers
- 5 Thursday
FACULTY RECITAL, Warner Hall
Richard Kapuscinski, ...8:30 p.m.
violin
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
- 6 Friday
OBERLIN WIND ENSEMBLE, Finney
Chapel, Kenneth Moore, ...8:30 p.m.
conductor
HOCKEY, West Michigan 8 p.m.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
- 7 Saturday
SWIMMING—OAC Relays, Hiram
BASKETBALL—Heidelberg 8 p.m.
HOCKEY—West Michigan 8 p.m.
FENCING—Case 2 p.m.
OBERLIN STRING QUARTET, ..8 p.m.
Warner Concert Hall, Steven Staryk,
violin; David Cerone, *violin*; William
Berman, *viola*; Richard Kapuscinski,
violin
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
- 8 Sunday
LECTURE-RECITAL, Warner Hall 8 p.m.
Rene Clemencic (Music History)
- 10 Tuesday
OBERLIN ORCHESTRA, Finney ..8 p.m.
Chapel, Robert Baustian, *conductor* ..
WRESTLING at Kenyon 3:30 p.m.
BASKETBALL at Case 8 p.m.
- 12 Thursday
ASSEMBLY, Finney Chapel noon
Oberlin College Choir, Robert Fountain,
Conductor, Annual Christmas Assembly
OBERLIN CHAMBER ORCHESTRA,
Robert Baustian, *Conductor*, ..8:30 p.m.
Finney Chapel
- 13 Friday
ARTIST RECITAL, Finney Chapel 8 p.m.
Bach Aria Group
- 14 Saturday
CLASSES END noon
SWIMMING, GLCA at Wabash
WRESTLING, Wooster 2:30 p.m.
HOCKEY, Ohio State 8 p.m.
FENCING at Western Reserve
- 21 Saturday
FIRST SEMESTER ENDS

For further information and reservations call or write:
The Alumni Association, Bosworth Hall, Oberlin, Ohio 44074.

ni Memorial Chapel at Michigan State University in East Lansing, Mich.

FRANCOIS CLEMMONS and Carole Gregory were married Sept. 7 in Youngstown, Ohio. Chuck Dickinson, Carl Brown and Nat Carpenter were members of the wedding party. Glover Parham was vocal soloist. Carole graduated in June at Youngstown State Univ. They are living in Pittsburgh, where Francois is continuing his opera assistantship at Carnegie-Mellon and Carole is an assistant producer for the educational TV station WQED. Twenty of her poems have been selected for inclusion in "Nine Black Poets" being published by Moore Publishing Co. of Durham, N.C.

TIMOTHY V. DIX was an alternate-at-large at the Republican National Convention.

LEE CHARLES DRICKAMER and Lucy Jean Allen, 68, were married in July in Larchmont, N.Y. Lee is working toward his Ph.D. in zoology at Michigan State University.

ANNE CHENICEK and JOHN FREEMAN were married June 24 in Miller Chapel, Princeton, N.J. JOHN NILES was best man and MARTHA BABCOCK Benedict a bridesmaid. After orientation at San Francisco State College for a year of service with VISTA Anne and John are serving in the area of Waianae, on the leeward coast up from Honolulu. Their address: 85-888A Hana St. Waianae, Hawaii 96792.

JULIA GILLET is wardrobe mistress for the Milwaukee Repertory Theater.

JOHN C. KOLAR was drafted last March and is completing training as an Army medical corpsman.

STEPHEN D. LEONARD and Susan Scheinman, '68, were married in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 5. They live in Durham, N.C., where Steve is taking the second year of his M.D.-Ph.D. program at Duke. Sue is studying for an M.A.T. at Duke and will teach French in the Durham public schools.

After 1½ years of programming Univac, MICHAEL D. MARVIN has entered Carnegie-Mellon Univ. as a graduate student in the psychology department with an NDEA Fellowship. The Marvins (Nancy Lawson, '65) are expecting the stork in November when Heidi Jo will be three years old and Russell Hugh will be two.

GAIL KURTZ and JOHN L. A. MITCHELL were married July 13. John is continuing graduate study in biology at Princeton where Gail is working as a research assistant in biochemistry. Their address: 104 Lawrence Apts. West Drive, Princeton, N.J.

MARY ELIZABETH (MOLLY) HORST and TED RAPHAEL were married Aug. 17 and are living in Springfield, Mass., where Ted is teaching history at Wilbraham Academy. Molly has her masters degree in library science from Simmons College and Ted has his from the School of International Service, American University.

GWEN SPIEGELBERG has a teaching assistantship in German at Washington Univ., St. Louis. Gwen and MIMI CALK spent last summer in Scandinavia, Greece, and the Balkans.

Married: SALLY JEAN STEWART and John Churchill Sartorius at Towson, Md. They are living in Chapel Hill, N.C.

After a year as editorial assistant at Chilton Books in Philadelphia, GLENYS A. WALDMAN is attending the Univ. of Pennsylvania for graduate work in German.

DANIEL WIKLER is working for the National Institute of Mental Health, studying the philosophic ideas of lower class Negroes; he is a first lieutenant in public health. His wife, (Marilyn McDonald '66) begins study on her masters in social work at the Univ. of Maryland. The Wiklers live at 7229-B 80th St., Hyattsville, Md. Dan was awarded a regents fellowship for three years study in philosophy from UCLA where he studied last year.

STEPHEN M. WINEBERG and Danette DiBiasio, '68, were married last summer before Steve left for basic training at Ft. Knox, Ky. He hopes to receive training as a nuclear weapons electronics specialist.

JONATHAN L. YODER received the M.A. degree from Northwestern University in June, married Linda Taylor July 20, and began a new position as instructor in English at the Tuscarawas County Branch of Kent State University July 26. ▶▶

LOSSES IN THE OBERLIN FAMILY

Faculty

SKJERNE—Axel Skjerne, professor of piano at the Conservatory from 1927 until his retirement in 1956, died Sept. 1 in his native Denmark.

Mr. Skjerne apparently collapsed and died while trying to carry something heavy down the stairs of the Skjerne's summer home in Jutland after a tenant farmer reported danger of an explosion in the chimney. Private funeral services were held Sept. 5 at Mrs. Skjerne's family estate, Margaard.

Mr. Skjerne joined the Conservatory faculty after five years as head of the piano department at Indiana University. In 1954 he was knighted by King Frederick IX of Denmark in appreciation of his promotion of Danish music in the United States.

Born in Copenhagen Jan. 29, 1891, Mr. Skjerne was a naturalized American citizen, as is Mrs. Skjerne. They visited Denmark regularly, however.

He had studied at the Royal Conservatory in Copenhagen from 1905 to 1909. In 1910 the Danish government awarded him a travel scholarship for foreign study. Further study under Franz Neruda was followed by two years of concert tours in Europe. When studying under Franz Neruda, he was coached by Mrs. Edvard Grieg.

From 1918 to 1920 he was assisting pianist on concert tours with violinist Maud Power and in 1921 he made a concert tour of South America. At various times he studied with Alberto Jonas, Lavare Levy and Leonid Kreutzer.

Mr. Skjerne leaves his wife, Ebba; a daughter, Mrs. Werner (Ingeborge) Freitag, '46, of New York; and two grandsons, Stephen and Christopher Freitag.

Former Trustee

HORTON—The Rev. Douglas Horton, ecumenical leader and retired dean of Harvard Divinity School, died Aug. 21 in Berlin, N. H., after suffering a heart attack at his home in Randolph, N.H. He was 77.

The Rev. Mr. Horton was a trustee of Oberlin College from 1940-44. In 1945 he married Capt. Mildred McAfee, the first woman commissioned by the U.S. Navy, the first director of the WAVES and a former president of Wellesley College. From 1934-36, she had been dean of college women at Oberlin. After his retirement at Harvard in 1960, he became consultant in theology to the Council for Church and Ministry of the United Church of Christ. Mr. Horton leaves his wife; a son, Alan of Hanover, N.H.; three daughters, Mrs. Robert Grant of Chicago, Mrs. Norris Tibbets Jr. of Madison, Wis., and Mrs. Charles Breunig of Appleton, Wis.; a sister, Mrs. Lynn H. Hough of New York City, and 14 grandchildren.

1897

RAYMOND—Miss Ellen R. Raymond of Evanston, Ill., died Aug. 1 in a nursing home at Rockville, Md.

She was born in Angola, N.Y., 94 years ago. Miss Raymond made her home with her niece, Mrs. T. K. Hanson of Evanston, Ill., for most of the last 15 years.

After graduation, Miss Raymond taught for a number of years in Ohio, Tennessee and Georgia. Later she joined the secretarial staff of the president of Berea College in Berea, Ky., where she worked until her retirement in 1943.

She leaves three nieces, Mrs. O. D. Ullom of Massachusetts, Mrs. Thomas Bailey of Maryland, and Mrs. Hanson.

1903

TAYLOR—J. Wallace Taylor died Aug. 7 in Port Clinton, Ohio.

He was born in Osaka, Japan, 88 years ago. After graduation he attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Taylor then became a mechanical engineer and worked both in the U.S. and abroad. His inventions included an auto selective delay action fuse, bore safe fuse, supersensitive anti-aircraft fuse and a ballistic parachute which was turned over to government use.

In 1907 Mr. Taylor married Cora Graf, '99-02. They had no children. His parents, Wallace and Mary Wisner Taylor, were in the class of 1867. He had a brother, Carl, who attended the academy in 1898-1900. His sister, Harriet, '09, is his sole survivor.

1904

GRANT—Miss Edna C. Grant died July 21 at Pine Ridge Nursing Home, Chapel Hill, N.C. She leaves a sister, Thirna, '07, at the nursing home.

NISSEN—The Rev. Niel Nissen died in Manchester, Mo., Aug. 18. He was born Feb. 5, 1872, near Hadersleben, Schleswig, Germany.

The Rev. Mr. Nissen took his B.D. degree at Oberlin in 1906. In 1907 he married Edna Josephine Vannatta, '04, who survives. They had four children: Irvin James, Harriet (deceased), Dorothy, and Edwin.

From 1907 to 1935 Mr. Nissen served as minister in several Congregational churches in Missouri and in Indiana. During World War I he was captain of the Navy Drum Corps, attache d'to the Navy Recruiting Office in St. Louis.

After his retirement from the ministry in 1935, Mr. Nissen was with the Board of Education in Webster Groves, Mo., as a watchman for seven years. He later worked with the police department as a school crossing guard. In 1954 Mr. and Mrs. Nissen retired to Barrett Station Rd., Manchester, Mo.

1914

RENNIE—Mrs. Frances T. Rennie (Frances Tourtellotte) died June 23 in Denver. She was 77. She taught at the Kidder Institute, Kidder, Mo., and in 1924 was married to Waldo Edward Rennie. They had no children. She leaves her sister, Mrs. Margaret T. Rusk, and four nephews.

1927

HENDERSON—Miss Lael Austin Henderson died July 15 at Lansdale, Pa. She was born April 11, 1904, in Kansas City, Mo. After her graduation, Miss Henderson served for 10 years as secretary in the office of the dean of women at Oberlin. In 1938 she received her M.A. in vocational guidance at Columbia Univ. Between 1941 and 1950 she was secretary of literature and publications for the Women's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in Cleveland.

1931

FLAMMER—William B. Flammer died unexpectedly Aug. 2 in Greenfield, Ohio. He was born in Oberlin 61 years ago.

Mr. Flammer retired in 1964 from the American Telegraph Electronic Protection Service and moved to Greenfield. He was a son of William Flammer, t '07, now of California, and the late Margaret Murphy Flammer, '07.

Mr. Flammer was married in 1936 to Catherine Wolfe. They had one son, William, now living in Smyrna, Ga. There is a grandson, William M., also in Smyrna. Also surviving is a sister, Mrs. Marion Uhl of Hollywood, Calif.

1932

JAMESON—Mrs. Harold A. Jameson (Emma Louise Mayer) died of cancer July 4 in Youngstown, Ohio, where she had spent most of her life. She married Mr. Jameson in 1933 and was widowed in 1956. She leaves a son, Earl.

1936

KOCH—Albert R. Koch died Aug. 21 in Washington, D.C., after a long illness. He was born in Cleveland Oct. 20, 1914.

At the time of his death Mr. Koch was a staff official of the Federal Reserve System's board of governors. In late 1967 and early this year he was on loan to the Treasury Dept. as acting deputy undersecretary.

In 1937 Mr. Koch received his master's degree, and in 1943 his doctor of philosophy degree, both from Columbia University. In the early 1940s he taught at Wharton School of Finance, Univ. of Pennsylvania.

During World War II Mr. Koch served as major in the Army Air Force.

He leaves his wife, the former Judith Vaughn, a daughter, Judith, and a son Alan.

1937

MULOCK—Mrs. John G. Mulock (Helen R. Keiser) died May 21 in St. Petersburg, Fla., at the age of 52.

She was a native of Coraopolis, Pa. She married Mr. Mulock in 1942 and they lived for a time in Key West, Fla., while he was in the Navy. They later resided in Birmingham, Mich., and had been in Clearwater, Fla. for many years. She taught private piano lessons and the final recital of her pupils was given two weeks after her death. Mrs. Mulock leaves her husband and two sons, David and Roger.

1938

CRAIG—William F. Craig, radio and TV advertising specialist, died Aug. 6 of a heart attack at his home in Sherman Oaks, Calif. He was 53.

After serving as a naval officer during World War II, Mr. Craig was broadcasting head at Procter & Gamble for 10 years before joining the William Morris advertising agency in New York. He later was vice president in charge of TV advertising for the Grey agency and then Young & Rubicam.

He became head of broadcast programming for Benton & Bowles in 1963 and last year resigned to form a partnership with Robert Leder in a TV production company.

He leaves his wife, the former Jane Pasebe, whom he married in 1941; a son, William F. III, transferred to Ft. McArthur from Vietnam because of his father's death, and a daughter, Catherine.

1941

BROWN—Mrs. Ray F. Brown (Barbara Jane Smith) died July 14 in New York City. She was 48.

After her graduation she assisted in President Wilkins' office until 1945. In 1949 she married Mr. Brown, who had attended the College in 1924-25. They lived at the General Theological Seminary in New York City, where Mr. Brown was organist and instructor in church music and Mrs. Brown was organist in New York churches for several years.

Mr. Brown died in 1964.

Mrs. Brown leaves two sons, Stuart Francis, 16, and Andrew Clemmer, 13.

1946

BROWNING—Thomas Beckett Browning, M.D., died Aug. 19 following an Aug. 12 automobile accident in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Browning was a practicing psychiatrist, and since 1962 had been medical director of the Mt. Vernon Mental Hygiene Clinic. He graduated from the School of Medicine at Rochester Univ. in 1950. After three years of internship and residency in Rochester, he served two years in the Air Force as a psychiatrist at Keesler Air Force Base with the rank of captain.

From 1955 to 1959 he served as resident, chief resident and teaching fellow in psychiatry at the Albert Einstein Medical School. Entering medical practice in 1959, Dr. Browning was for three years medical director of the Tappan Zee Mental Hygiene Clinic in Tarrytown.

He was active in medical research, especially regarding migraine headache, and the uses of drug treatment in psychiatric disorders. He was treasurer and an active member of the Westchester Psychiatric Society and an ardent crusader for modernization of the laws regarding birth control and abortion.

He leaves three children, Margot, Cynthia and William, all of Eastchester, N.Y., and his father, R. H. Browning, M.D., '23, of Columbus. There are two sisters, Martha Browning of Columbus and Nora B. Stephens of Menlo Park, Calif., and three brothers, Peter, '50, of Berkeley, Calif., Charles H. Browning, M.D., '53, of Cleveland, and Rufus P. Browning, '54, East Lansing, Mich.

1950

LA MON—Donald M. LaMon died Aug. 17 in Baltimore, at the age of 42.

He was born in South Orange, N.J., and married Janet Lowenstein in 1957. The couple had two daughters, Holly and Laurie, and a son, Robert. In 1966 the LaMons moved from New Jersey to Baltimore, where Mr. LaMon was employed by the Social Security Administration.

In addition to his wife and three children, Mr. LaMon leaves his mother, Mrs. Robert LaMon of Baltimore, and a sister, Mrs. Henry McChesney of Atlanta.

1963

JOHNSON—Stephen Dean Johnson shot himself fatally at his family's Jefferson City, Mo., home after a long illness.

He was employed as a computer programmer for the Division of Administrative Services in the State Capitol. He was born June 4, 1941, in Jefferson City and graduated from Jefferson City High School in 1959.

He played bassoon in the Jefferson City Symphony Orchestra, and attended Oberlin as a National Merit Scholar from 1959 to 1962, majoring in mathematics. Subsequently, he worked as a programmer for General Electric in San Jose, Calif., and later attended the University of Missouri. Since 1963 he had devoted himself to philological studies of Shakespearean sources. For the furtherance of this work he re-entered Oberlin in September, 1967, but his studies were interrupted by hospitalization.

Besides his academic interests, Steve was an accomplished carpenter and a skilled outdoorsman. He had explored on foot many of the remote areas of the U.S.

He leaves his parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs.

K. Johnson, and five brothers and sisters: Garrett, '64, of New York City; Douglas of Denver; Mrs. Sidney Martin of Kansas City, Mo., and Virginia and Whitman, at home.

Deaths Reported

McDOWELL—Mrs. Blake McDowell (Florence L. Andrews), '88-90, April 11.

DODGE—Mrs. Ernest G. Dodge (Mary C. Hoopes), '94-95, Kensington, Md., Aug. 14.

HENDERSON—Mrs. Fred Henderson (Thirza F. Austin) '96-97, Wyncote, Pa., Aug. 24.

BARCKERT—Charles J. Barckert, '99-00, Bowling Green, Ohio, Aug. 8.

HOGUE—Mrs. Bernice S. Hoge (Bernice W. Scott), '99-04, Philadelphia, June 1968.

RUDIN—Mrs. John W. Rudin (Grace A. Dann), '00-01, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, July 28.

MELEY—Dr. Edward Jewett Meley, '00-02 ac.

SHERBURNE—Gardner W. Sherburne, '02-03, Pasadena, Calif., July 11.

MACHETANZ—Mrs. A. Machetanz (Maude A. Miller), '03-04, Kenton, Ohio, Aug. 19.

THOMAS—Miss Mary E. Thomas, '04-05, Elyria, July 17.

PEDIGO—Mrs. W. L. Pedigo (Lois O. Wilson), '05-07, Kokomo, Ind., January 1963.

SOMERS—Howard B. Somers, '06-09, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, Aug. 25.

HIGH—Mrs. Harold E. High (Mary K. Allen), '07, Missoula, Mont., July 6.

BASSETT—Wilbur R. Bassett, '08-09, Santa Rosa, Calif.

SHELTON—Mrs. William C. Shelton (Ruth Zimmerman), '08-09, Los Gatos, Calif.

FARIS—Mrs. Emil S. Faris (Lois L. Cass), '12-15 Aug. 1967.

HAIGHT—Rolf V. Haight, '14-17, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 4.

SAGE—Ralph T. Sage, '17-20, Buffalo, June 21.

PARLOW—Mrs. Clarence E. Parlow (Jane M. Simpkins), '18, Potsdam, N.Y., June 14.

HAYDEN—LaRoy S. Hayden, '20-21, Detroit, July 29.

HENDERSON—Miss Lael A. Henderson, '27, Lansdale, Pa., July 15.

WALKER—Ira D. Walker, '27-29, April 12, 1967.

COOK—Harold M. Cook, '40-42, Meriden, Conn. June 12.

REINKE—Mrs. David H. Reinke (Anita G. Reinke), '63-64, Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.

MOVING?

If you're moving, please give us advance notice so the Alumni Magazine can follow you, free of charge, to keep you posted on your classmates and campus news. Just stick this coupon in an envelope and mail to Oberlin Alumni Magazine, Bosworth Hall, Oberlin, Ohio 44074. The mailing label showing your old address is helpful but not necessary.

Name Class

.....
New Street Address

.....
City State Zip Code

.....
Effective Date of New Address

If the change involves a new employer or other such news, why not add a note of explanation so we can let your classmates know?

MUSIC FROM OBERLIN

Forty-one fine arts radio stations throughout the country now carry the weekly series of programs, "Music from Oberlin," sponsored by the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music. Programs are drawn from regular concerts given on campus by performing groups and soloists at the Conservatory. Both faculty and student ensembles are represented, including the Oberlin Baroque Ensemble and the Oberlin String Quartet, faculty groups that have toured Europe; the Oberlin College Choir and the Oberlin Orchestra. Other student groups heard in the series are the Oberlin Chamber Orchestra, Oberlin College Band and Oberlin Wind Ensemble. Stations participating in the series follow. Please check local program listings for times of broadcast.

STATE	CITY	STATION	STATE	CITY	STATION
California	San Diego	KSDO-FM	Ohio	Cleveland	WCLV
	San Francisco	KSAN-FM		Columbus	WOSU
Colorado	Denver	KFML		Oberlin	WOBC
D.C.	Washington	WAMU	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre	WYZZ
Illinois	Chicago	WFMT	Rhode Island	Providence	WCRQ-FM
Indiana	Indianapolis	WFMS	Tennessee	Memphis	WMPS-FM
	Notre Dame	WSND	Texas	Houston	KLEF
Iowa	Ames	WOI	Washington	Seattle	KETO
	Dubuque	KFMD	Wisconsin	Auburndale	WLBL-AM
	Des Moines	KFMG		Black River Falls	WHSB-FM
Kentucky	Louisville	WHAS-FM		Chilton	WHKW-FM
Maryland	Baltimore	WBAL-FM		Colfax	WHWC-FM
Massachusetts	Amherst	WFCR		Delafield	WHAD-FM
	Boston	WCRB-AM-FM		Highland	WHHI-FM
	Springfield	WCRX-FM		Holmen	WHLA-FM
Michigan	Detroit	WQRS-FM		Madison	WHA AM-FM
Minnesota	Minneapolis	KSJR-FM		Marinette	WHMD-FM
Missouri	St. Louis	KFUO		Milwaukee	WFMR
New Mexico	Las Cruces	KRWG		Wausau	WHRM-FM
New York	Buffalo	WBFO			
	New York	WRVR-FM			
	Rochester	WBBF			